Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,936.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date o Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
22nd Jany.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	DELHI	8090	......	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	INDIA	791	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 748 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 548,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Manchester	5554	Jan 20 1910	Jan. 29 1910
Croxteth Hall	5503	Jan. 26, "	Feb. 3 "
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 15 "
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 1910	...
†C City of York	7705	" 22 "	Mar. 19 ..
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	...
B City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 "
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 "	" 21 "
†C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 22 "
B Walton Hall	4931	" 25 "	May 5 "
B City of Manchester	5554	...	" 7 "
B Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 "	...
B City of Karachi	*5857	...	" 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ..	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 20th Jan.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Jan.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 24th Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M *

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 20th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly)

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 24th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 19th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

19th January, 1910.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foretti	1st February
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4790	E. Sebastian	1st March
BOHEMIA	4383	G. Gilliber	15th
KOERBER	5423	A. Foretti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th
AFRICA	4790	E. Sebastian	1st May
BOHEMIA	4383	G. Gilliber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foretti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7583	B. Scoti	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 560 *	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*	
Single Class to London	" 545 " 635*	
Single Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 535	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	E. Tarabochia	6350	24th Jan., 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

COUTTS & CO., BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AFRICA, AMERICA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer. N.R. Month. Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Biquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Baillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Baill..	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ......Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ...... "	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10¼ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5·5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2¼ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10 and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA. The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

NEEDLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

WHY should you throw away the rupees? Save your money, but drink good WHISKY. BUY HUNTLY BLEND at Rs. 2 per bottle. You will find it better than many brands for which you now pay Rs. 2-8.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk		

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "NIPPON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are Hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1910, for the purpose of BALLOTING for Two Members to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation in accordance with provisions of Act III of 1888.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN, at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., from MONDAY 31st JANUARY, to THURSDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1910 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Bombay, 19th January, 1910. Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Complete set of Photography for sale, Comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a Complete set with Chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, Care of this paper.

NORBURYS (BOMBAY) LD. IN LIQUIDATION.

UNDER Clause No. 184 of The Indian Companies' Act 1882. Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of Norburys (Bombay) Limited (in liquidation), will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, at 1 P.M. (Standard time), on the 23rd proxime, to which the final accounts of the winding up will be submitted and a resolution to dispose of the available assets will be proposed.

SEPTIMUS E. GREAVES.
MELVILE LESLE.
Liquidators, Norburys Bombay, Limited.
January, 19th 1910.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, February 2nd, 1910, at 3 P.M. (S, T.), for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Frederick Leigh Croft, Bart, and Mr. Ratanjee Jamsetjee Tata, as Directors; and to elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Khetsey Khaisey, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st February to the 17th February, 1910, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.
January 19th, 1910.

NOTICE.—No. 284.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of INDIAN STEAM COAL at the following Ports by contract, for the periods and probable quantities specified below, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., gunfire, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1910, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

	Annual requirement.	Period. From.	To.
	Tons.		31st Mar.
Bombay	10,000	1st Sept. 10	1911.
Calcutta	7,000	1st Apl. 10	Do.
Colombo	900	1st Apl. 10	Do.
Karachi	2,000	1st Apl. 10	Do.
Madras	400	4th Apl. 10	Do.
Rangoon	9,000	1st Apl. 10	Do.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer; Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for Supply of Indian Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 17th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Undersigned VOLKART BROTHERS of Karachi, acquired in or about the year 1895, for and on behalf of the SIND HYDERABAD COTTON PRESS Co., a plot of land situated near the Railway Station, at Hyderabad Sind, bearing survey Nos. 138 and 139, the said Nos. standing in their name.

And whereas it has been represented to them that the Sind Hyderabad Cotton Press Co., was composed of Jehangir Hormusjee and Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree, and that on the death of the former, the High Court of Adjudicature of Bombay under a consent decree declared that the said Jehangir Hormusjee owned three-fourths and the said Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree one-fourth, in the said Survey Nos.

And whereas it has been further represented that the said Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree by a deed of sale bearing date 17th September, 1906, purchased the three-fourths share of the deceased Jehangir Hormusjee, from his Executor Pestonjee Jehangir Modi, and thus became entitled to the whole of the said Survey Nos.

And whereas the said Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree having died his Executrix Bai Rathibai by her constituted Attorney Caderbhai Esmailjee Nagree and his executor Caderbhai Esmailjee Nagree, have now called upon the undersigned Volkart Brothers to transfer the said numbers to their names.

This is to give notice that objections to the said transfer by any one concerned in the estate of either Jehangir Hormusjee or Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree should be sent to the Undersigned within a week from the publication hereof, failing which the transfer asked for will be effected.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Karachi, 13th January, 1910.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Continuation of Season at reduced prices.

THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-30, TO-NIGHT.

THURSDAY.

The greatest Farce of the Century,

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

FRIDAY.

The Screaming Absurdity.

"THE BRIXTON BURGLARY."

NOTE THE PRICES.

STALLS—First Five Rows.....Rs. 4
Second Five Rows ..... „ 3
Last Six Rows ..... „ 2
CIRCLE—First Two Rows..... „ 4
Second Four Rows..... „ 2
Last Four Rows..... „ 1
GALLERY—Eight Annas.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION.
"A HUNTING SCENE."

A dainty love story interwoven with a hunting scene and taken in some magnificent mountain scenery.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Band in attendance.

LOOK OUT FOR
"NAPOLEON."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE BURNS JOHNSON FIGHT.

The greatest fistic event of the present century will be shewn on

SUNDAY, Jan. 23rd—11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
MONDAY, Jan. 24th—8-30 to 9-30 P.M.
TUESDAY, Jan. 25th—11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26th—7 to 8, 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
THURSDAY, Jan. 27th—11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
FRIDAY, Jan. 28th—8-30 to 9-30, 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

Our ORDINAY PROGRAMME will be performed as USUAL at the other times.

SKATING RINK.

GRAND FANCY DRESS.
CARNIVAL
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1910.
Valuable & Elegant Prizes
on view at the Rinks.

LADIES' PRIZES.

For the most Effective Dress.
For most Original Costume.
For least Expensive but most Effective Dress.
For the best Dressed Girl under 14 years.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES.

The most Original Costume.
Most Grotesque Costume.
Best Dressed Boy under 14 years of age.

*** All Competing for Prizes must be on skates in Fancy Dress, and present to join in the Judging Procession.

Prizes will not be awarded unless the name of competitor and the Costume worn be clearly written on entrance card and presented at the door for scrutiny by the judges.

The management reserves the right to refuse admittance to anyone with a dress objectionable, or dangerous to Skaters.

Admission, including use of Skates,
TWO RUPEES.

Reserved Front Seats at Re. 1 Extra.

Special Tickets for the Carnival can be had at SOUNDY & Co. & at THE RINK.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB ANNUAL BALL.

TOWN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1910, at 9-30 P.M.

Tickets Rs. 10 each to admit one Lady and one Gentleman, and extra Lady's Tickets, Rs. 3 each can be obtained at various POLICE STATIONS and from the Undersigned.

A. FINAN,
Hon. Secretary.
R. I. N. Dockyard.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109 Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO LET.—Byculla, Nesbit Road, airy and large COMPARTMENTS on top-floors of Diamond Jubilee Buildings. Apply MALI there.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billard Tables, Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway Station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

IF you want a reliable and cheap SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR which is in perfect working order, apply to No. 1006, care of this Paper.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. :. Arply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Grras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Grras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh Ra. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 4⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resumé of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 3 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGÉE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

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(Opposite Lipton's).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable

Retail from

MESSRS. BRANDON & CO.,
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AND
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 18,250,000
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BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ,

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.

SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,

CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES.
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,





JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms, apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination.

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to

FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 18.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	... 82 9—1/4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	... 25/18 1/2+1/2
Rentes 3 per cent.	... 99 1/4+1/4
Berlin Cheques on London.	... 20-46 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot...	... 24 1/8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 1/8unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 62 15/16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 6th January.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	... 96 1/4unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	... 2 15/16—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/8unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 5/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 2 3/8 unchgd

MANCHESTER, January 18.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Do. do. called	2,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	......
Do. Day's Imports...	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7-61—19
Egyptian F. G. F.	137/16 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-35	7-37	7-39	7-41	7-42
Mid. Uplands	—18	—18	—18	—18	—19
G. O. C.					

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	7-41	7-41	7-19	6-79
arrivals.	—19	—19	—18	—18

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	25,000
Do. Last year	50,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	10,000

Futures at New York .... Mar. 13-64—46

Do. at New York .... May 13-78—45

Declined early owing to unfavourable financial condition and wall street selling and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	13-85—35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4'86 3/4unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 3/8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Dull.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 13-79—37
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14-05—35

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 18.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 53 1/2

" " months, Jan.-Feb.

" " Ports, Hamburg

" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 18.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 42 7-8

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 56 2-4

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat ... — 47 1-4

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship... 46

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. 41 3-4

Do. Months—Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—London.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 1-4

Do. Months—Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—London.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

LONDON, January 18.

NEILL BROS. REPORT.

Our circular is quiet impartial crop is about 10750000.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-7 1/2 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15-11 1/4 May-August—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	...£ 71 1-2
Yellow Metal	... 6 1-4
Iron Corrugated sheets ...	...£11 10 0

ARRIVALS.—" Tonkin."

PORT SAID, January 19.

The P and O steamer Macedonia, has taken on board £54,000 in gold for Bombay.

BOMBAY, January 19.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market remained quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

Bills cannot be had freely and enquiries for remittances seem very poor. Some business has been done at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T. for February-March. To-day being the Council Bills day, Banks closed earlier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1/16d.
3 m/s. credit	1s. 4 1/4d.
Demand Francs	168 1/4
3 m/s credits	170 3/4
Demand Marks	136 3/4
3 m/s. credits	138 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	131 3/4
" Shanghai	175 3/4
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened at 93 15-16 both for ready and settlement and has improved to 94 per cent. at which rate the market was steady at the close.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged at 24 1-8 both for ready and forward and New York at 52 3-8.

Locally the gold markeed remained dull. There was no enquiry even for sovereigns and prices remained unchanged, all depending on up-country demand.

Silver remains unchanged with very little doing. The market will remain as it is unless some speculators comes forward to turn the scales. There was a good demand for ready as usual and prices were quoted 5 annas higher for forwards.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	6
97 touch	24	4	0
National Bank	24	0	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	13	0
17 Penny ready	63	12	0
First Settlement	63	14	0
Second "	64	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Home prices are down by 2 1-4s. sellers being anxious prices here declined by 2 to 3 annas. Tone dull.

Rapeseed:—Home prices are down4 to 6d. and locally declined by 3 annas. Tone dull.

Wheat:—Prices are down by 3d. In the local market there was no enquiry for ready and as there were sellers for forward, prices declined by an anna.

Castorseed:—Steady.

Gingellyseed:—Steady.

Cottonseed:—Steady.

Mowraseed;—Market quiet with little enquiry. Prices declined by one anna.

Poppyseed:—Market quiet. Very little passing. Prices declined by two annas both for ready and forward.

We quote:—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 13

Rapeseed—		
Brown Cawnpore ...		...Rs. 6 10
Yellow do. ...		... " 6 12
Do. Gujarat ...		... " 7 8
Poppyseed ...		... " 10
Castorseed ...		... " 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...		... " 6 3
Maize		... " 21 to 23
Groundnuts ...		... " 28 to 42
Mustardseed ...		... " 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...		... " 37 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...		" 44 to 45
Gulburga do. ...		
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin Bald 95/5		" 42 to 44
Do. do. do. 85/15		
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		" 37 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		" 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat...		" 46 to 48
Do. Black Kutni ...		" 37 to 38

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 18th January:—

Wheat	6,384 cwts
Linseed	624 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	2,906 "
Gingellyseed	19,964 "
Poppyseed...	741 "
Groundnuts	7,573 "
Castorseed	1,569 "
Rice	7,008 "
Myrabollams	4,743 "
Cottonseed...	43,875 "
Mowraseed...	591 "
Gram	2,055 "
Joowar	3,644 "
Maize	407 "

SPINNINGS.

After the settlements for January, the Board had a meeting to-day sanctioning business for February in Petit's to be dene by brokers.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,460 X. D.
India	67 1/2 C. D.
Indian Specie	54 1/2 C. D.

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	990
Davids	380
Fazalbhai	232 1-2
Kohinoor	637 1-2
New Great Eastern	180
Standard	1,122 1/2

PRESSES.

New Berar ... ... —	527 1-2
New Moffussil	760

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. E. S. and T. Co's. Ord ...	94
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref ...	277 1/2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,095
Treacher & Co	540

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	445

COTTON.

This morning Liverpool was down by 19 points and New York by 35, which had an effect on the local market and prices. For Good Broach declined to Rs. 297, but at the close it was Rs. 301. Fine Broach was quoted Rs. 320 and closed at Rs. 322. Prices have declined by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 all round. Mills and exporters have done very little during the day. Tone quiet.

We following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Bengal	...Jamshed Mills ...	240
100	do	...Indo-China Mills ...	237
300	Akola	...M Bussan Kaisha ...	282
300	Khandeish	...Ralli Bros ...	258
100	Methia	...Gold Mohur Mills ...	255
100	Bengal	...Bombay Co Ltd ...	237
200	Kashipore	...Gaddum & Co ...	271
100	Bengal	...Blaschek & Co ...	253

We quote:—

	Jan. Ready.
	Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	262
" F. Good ...	249
Khandesh Fine ...	265
" F. Good ...	259
Amraoti Fine ...	280
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	281
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	290
Yeotmal Fine ...	296
Nagpore Fine ...	301
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	302
Methia Fine ...	265
Broach Fine ...	322 Mar.
" Gin Good ...	301 "
Sawginned " ...	303 May
Westernsginned machine ...	294 "
Coompta ...	313 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday 18th Jan:—

Khandesh	9,484 Bales.
Central India	4,561 "
Barsi and Nagur	6,746 "
Berar	10,276 "
Central Provinces	2,821 "
Oomras	33,868 "
Dholera	1,116 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	188 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,130 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,277 "
Sind	1,123 "
Westerns	50 "
Persian	21 "
Total	39,778 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales...	8,000
Total Imports	13,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb.	7-31—5
Feb.—Mar.	7-32—5
Mar.—Apl.	7-33—6
Apl.—May.	7-35—6
May—June	7-37—5
June—July	7-37—5
July—Aug.	7-37—4
Aug.—Sept.	7-15—4
* Sept.—Oct.	6-75—4

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.		Next month.	
Antwerp	16	0	15	6
Dunkirk	16	0	15	6
Havre	16	0	16	0
Hull	15	0	15	0
Liverpool	16	0	15	6
Marseilles	16	0	15	6
Genoa	16	0	15	6
London...	16	0	16	0
Hamburg	16	0	16	0
Trieste	17	6	17	0
Venice	17	6	17	0
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May		15	6

Rates are unchanged. Market is study as usual.

METALS.

The ring is again formed by the dealers after a long debate of two nights. Goods bought by the various dealers have been all taken up by the ring-about 6,000 bundles of copper at Rs. 56 1-2 and 8,000 bundles of Yellow Metal at Rs. 46-4. At present it is agreed to keep the ring for five months. There are still 3 dealers outside the ring and the brokers have not still joined.

Home prices for both Yellow Metal and Copper are maintained and nothing doing.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 57 0
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 46 12
Tin Ingots.	...	" 40 10
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ...	...	" 19 8
Georgehatte ...	...	" 22 12
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 50 14
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 63
Yellow Metal Sheathings lbs. 14, 16 / 10, 12		" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, January 18.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8 Bundles ...	...	8,915	6,516
1 Box ...	...	...	4,563

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8 Bundles ...	...	17,200	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Aboody Menashee Meer ...	Kasara	Busreh
C. Khooshal	India	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 17th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	54	60,418
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	28	32,122

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR DECEMBER 1909.

	Earnings for Dec. 1909.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	1,84,339	+ 16,010	+ 9·51
* Lighting and Power Supply	44,480	+ 8,934	+ 25·18
Total......	2,28,819	+ 24,944	+ 12·23

	Total Earnings from January, 1909.	Increase or Decrease on same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	20,09,528	+ 1,12,616	+ 5·94
* Lighting and Power Supply	4,32,961	+ 91,749	+ 26·88
Total......	24,42,489	+2,04,365	+ 9·13

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia," Jan. 21.

The P and O Co's steamer "Arabia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning at 5 a. m. from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arrendell, Mr D M	Paterson, Lieut H F W
Babington, Mr	Quarmby, Mr T W R
Block, Mr M T	Roberts, Mr Jas
Cevtes, Mr W J	Robertson, Mr A C
Crompton, Mr J K	Robertson, Miss G
Dunn, Miss Rachael	Smitham, Mr Egerton
Exverill, Miss D	Stephens, Mr John
Farquharson, Mr. J R	Skinner, Mr C
Franks, Miss E R	Stewart, Lieut Col
Green, Miss G	Stewart, Mrs and inf.
Lavington, Sub Lt H V	Stanton, Mrs
McGuire, Mr J W	Stanton, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baker, Mr J	Illing, Mr R
Barr, Dr and Mrs	Jackes, Mr W W
Bergmann, Mr A	Kennard, Mr M T
Bussey, Mr A R	Murray, Major Mrs
Beale, Mr Mrs, child	Maclachlan, Lieut K D
Brown, Mr H Lane	Maclachlan, Mr
Cook, Mr T	Maclachlan, Lieut K. D, Mrs and child
Corfield, Mr Mrs H	
Cartwright, Mr S W	Murray, Major J H S
Cattanact, Mr L	Price, Mr P H
Chorpe, Miss A E	Prentice, Mr Jas
Ewart, Mr J M	Rowntree, Mr H
Edwards, Mr T C	Rose, Mr B E
Fraser, Mr Gordon	Rose, Miss S M
Gray, Mr G V	Rottenberg, Miss Therese
Hart, Mr J	Sime, Mr J
Husband, Capt J	Sears, Mr F W
Hamilton, Sir and Lady D W	Talbot, Mr G Mrs
	Thomas, Mr A B
Hildebrand, Major	Tangham, Mr S C
Illing, Mrs R W	

FROM BRINDISI.

Leake, Dr A M

FOR KARACHI.

Moris, Mr and Mrs G	Grallon, Mrs and nurse

Per s.s. "Koerber," Jan. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday:—

Argles, Mrs and infant	Laquer, Mr
Bhose, Mr	May, Miss
Bomonji Edulji, Mr	Mueller, Mr
Carl Niphow, Mr	Nicolilas, Mr and son
Dzieduszycki, Count and Countess	Pulini, Mr
	Pearson, Mr C
Gibson, Mrs	Rotte, Revd and Mrs, child and infant
Heberlein, Mr	
Janotta Dr E	Rasmussen, Miss
Jasper, Dr and Mrs	Thomaites, Mrs
Kelsall, Miss	Underhill, Mrs
Loveday, Capt F W	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th January.

Parade for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Thursday the 20th inst. at 7 p.m., to-day, The Proficiency Class will be held at the B. V. A. Club at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 22nd inst. Battery Manning and Fire discipline at Mahaluxmi Fort. Members to parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing and competitions on the 23rd instant. Shooting to commence at 9 a.m.

Members are reminded that the range will be reserved for class firing only on the 30th inst.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th January.

81.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant.

Friday 21st inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

82. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February.

83. Rifle Meeting.—The All Comers' Match, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 24th January.

Shooting to commence at 8 a.m.

Post entries allowed.

84—Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6578 Vol K A Hilaly, "F" Coy from 15th January to 14th June 1910.

85.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "D" Coy. with effect from this date:—

No 6757 Lce Corpl H Taylor, to be Corporal.
No 5574 Vol J Cross, to be Lance Corporal.
No 6497 Vol J Foregard, to be Lce Corporal.
No 6001 Vol J W D'Cruz, to be Lance Corporal.
No 5950 Vol K Gordon, to be Lance Corporal.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS, JANUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalemoor s—499 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 21 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton Diwadker and Co; 36 bales wool F Khoobchand; 35 bales wool M Jaitha; 997 cwts maize E D Sassoon and Co; 85 bales wool R M Kooka; 18 bales wool A H Mawji and Co; 91 bales wool L Nagji and Co; 12 bales wool H Metha and Co; 35 bales wool and 5 bales goat hair R Moolubhai; 260 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Carthusion s—450 cwts wheat flour D Tejpal.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Bucentour s—78 casks skins Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court s—3,001 cwts cottonseed W Bechar; 2,000 cwts cottonseed G Bhamji.

Rinaldo s—190 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

Othello s—750 cwts cottonseed E Omersey.

FOR LEITH.

Etonian s—4,000 cwts cottonseed G Bhimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Otheil s—1,000 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey; 375 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Ascot s—1,512 cwts myrabolams G Madhawji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Queenmoor s—496 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cledemoor s—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts. teelseed L Drefuse and Co.

Earl of Carrick s—1,500 tons. manganeseore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—786 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed; 1,435 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 310 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

Fermnoor s—220 bales cotton Valkart Bros; 55 bales cotton Dewadker and Co.

FOR BARROW.

Hazelmoor s—2,100 tons manganese are R. A. Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,002 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

Clan Murray s—2,750 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 495 bales cotton A. Moritz and Co; 990 bales cotton A. Gaddum and Co; 880 bales cotton 2095 cwts teelseed and 201 cwts mustardseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Adamsturm s—2,035 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts teelseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—510 cwts teelseed J. Facheri 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Koerber s—5,598 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippen s—412 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 610 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippen s—400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons, 1,200 bales twist David Sassoen and Co.

Delta s—1,700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

Nippon s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—1,200 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iran s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 250 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—400 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Iran s—697 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton B Shamji and Co; 100 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

Takasaki Maru—500 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

EXPORT.

S S Arcadia 3,513 tons Captain S Barcham sailed for China on 5th day of January with 3,088 chests opium; 5,509 bales twist; 1,000 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

30 chests opium R Buldee; 178 chests opium and 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 315 chests opium and 500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 120 chests opium and 1,000 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 289 1-2 chests opium and 200 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 57 chests opium H Kedarmal; 194 chests opium A E J Abram; 16 chests opium Tata Sons and Co; 40 1-2 chests opium M Sukhdeedas; 15 chests opium M Mnasukhdas; 375 chests opium, 75 bales cotton cloth and 175 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 1,000 bales twist C Bhawanidas; 100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 859 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 225 bales twist M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

156 chests opium P and O S and Co; 45 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 97 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 185 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 200 chests opium S J David and Co; 416 chests opium D Sassoon and Co; 27 cases condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons; 72 cases raisins Jossawalla Bros; 1 case ivory, M M Essabhoy; 1 case ivory, K N Mianee and Co: 5 cases ghee, W Asoomal; 70 cases sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

27 bags gum, M M Essabhoy.

FOR BANGKOK.

15 bales twist, A T Esmailji.

FOR PENANG.

23 cases butter, Staffel and Co: 30 bags methiseed and 12 cases almonds, M J Manasech.

FOR SINGAPORE.

20 bundles cloves, T Canji; 95 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 11 bales cotton goods, A T Esmailji; 8 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

99 cases cotton goods, D S Khan and Co; 12 cases cotton goods, A H Mahomed and Co; 2 cases cotton, goods, M M Giga; 3 cases cotton goods, H A H Dada; 14 cases butter, Imperial Dairy and Co; 20 cases butter, National Dairy and Co; 21 cases ghee, 1 case almond and 2 cases raisins, H Dewji; 83 cases wet dates, 50 bags chorraseed, 20 bags masoor and 10 bags fennelseed, H L H Joosub; 15 cases butter, Lancashire Dairy and Co.

S S Moyeri Maru s—3,730 tons Captain J C Richards sailed for China on 8th day of January with 224 bales twist, 13,977 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, and 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 150 bales twist, D D Curranee and Co; 498 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 500 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 999 bales twist, S J David and Co; 199 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 265 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 2,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji; 849 cases sandle wood, M H E Ellias; 14 cases raisins, F D Mehta.

FOR KOBE

1,026 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, Valkert Bros; 400 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 978 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 1,751 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 769 bales cotton, M B Kaisha;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

1,199 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 350 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 519 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 50 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SINGAPORE.

2,000 baskets onion, B S Dadachanji.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MILDRED—January 16, at Waltair, "Dinah," only child of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mildred, of dysentery.

SHILLONG—January 15, at Thayetmyo, John Joseph Shillong, Head Master, Municipal High School.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Meeting of the Classical Association, Town Hall, 6-15 p. m.

Balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the election of the Deputy Chairman.

Municipal General Elections, last day for receiving nominations.

Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, annual meeting, Oriental Building, 1-30 p. m.

Lecture by Lt-Cl. Bannerman, on "Poisonous Snakes of India," Sassoon Mechanics' institute, 6-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematrograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p. m.

Skating Ring, Fancy Dress Carnival.

English Comedy Company, "Charley's Aunt," Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Spend not where you may save: spare not where you must spend."

Municipal Standing Committee.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David presiding, when some business was transacted.

Alleged Murderous Assault.—The police have arrested one Arjoon for attempting to murder Bhow Gujaba, a Hindu living in the same chawl with him in 3rd Kamatipura lane. It appears that Arjoon's wife disappeared on Monday last and and he suspecting that Bhow had something to do with it, went up to his room and seizing him by the arm cut his throat. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

Bombay Sanitary Association.—There will be a "Conversazione" at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday 1st February from 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m. His Excellency the Governor's Band will be in attendance. Selections on the organ, piano and violin and songs will be given also and magic lantern demonstrations, and discourses on various sanitary matters will be held. Tickets will be available from the 25th instant.

Excelsior Cinematograph.—This popular amusement is patronised largely by the Bombay public every night and the current week's programme has quite fascinated amusement seekers. The dramatic film, "A Hunting Meet," is liked the most and the spectators appreciate the realistic scenes and incidents of a rural life. "A Woman's Repentence" is a pathetic show and the famous actors are exhibited on the screen at their best. The comic part of the programme is, as usual, superb and the crowd of spectators enjoy a hearty laugh every night.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

Scene and Air...	Jeanne Hachette ...	Concone
March	Pro Patria	Clark
Descriptive Piece.........	The Grasshoppers' Dance...	Bucalossi
Selection	Vera Violetta	Eyster
Valse..............	Phryne..................	Zulueta
Selection	The Mikado..............	Sullivan
Two Step	Yip-i-addy-i-ay	Cobb & Flynn

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a group of huts situated at Parel Tank road, and occupied by bullock labour cart-drivers. Eleven huts were destroyed before any assistance could be obtained and rendered 65 persons homeless. It is believed that a keresine lamp was upset accidentally and kindled a quantity of hay.

Another fire broke out in the blow room of the Presidency Mill at 12 noon yesterday and was put out by the fire appliances in the mill. The damage caused by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 4,500, which was fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is believed to be due to friction caused by some hard substance getting into the finisher scutcher in the blow room.

INDU-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The many well-wishers of the above Institution will be glad to know that the children left behind at Christmas time, those for whom no Merry Christmas Family party existed, were not entirely forgotten. Thanks to many kind friends, good cheer was provided and the little assembly of 26 boys and 5 girls, did ample justice to the good things thoughtfully provided by those, whose Happy Christmas was surely made happier, by the knowledge that they had helped to make some poor orphans confortable and happy also. During the Christmas afternoon, a real live Santa Claus visited the Institution, in quite up-to-date style. He arrived in an artistic and seasonably decorated taxi-cab, with gramaphone playing Christmas carols. The whole of the children were given an exciting, and to them, novel ride through some of the leading thoroughfares of Bombay, and on his departure amidst hearty cheers, he kindly invited the delighted children to spend ten days in the bracing atmosphere of Epworth heights, Lonavla, leaving a substantial sum for the Railway and incidental expenses. The invitation was thankfully accepted, and the youngsters will not soon forget the exceedingly pleasant time spent there. Advantage was taken of every available moment, to benefit by the welcome change from Bombay. Daily climbs to the submits of the surrounding hills, occupied the mornings, while all kinds of outdoor sports were freely indulged in during the afternoon. Two hockey matches with the Lonavla team were played, the Institution team winning the first. Time was also found to arrange a Concert in the Railway Institute, kindly placed at the disposal of the children by the genial Supriatendent of Loco Department, Captain Kiely. The performances of the I. B. I. were ably supplemented by those of well known Lonavla amateurs, the Railway children under the direction of Miss Fredricks, giving a very pretty Maypole dance and a Debate, "Girls versus Boys" which were both very much applauded. Other performers to whom the Institution's thanks are due, were Miss Cripps, Miss Guiver, Mr. Beise, and Mr. Reynolds. On the occasions of the Hockey Maten and Concert (which realised the welcome sum of 60 rupees and 4 annas) an excellent tea was provided for the children, who desire to express their grateful thanks for this and the many kindnesses shown to them during their pleasant visit, They also desire to especially thank Mr. E. W. Fritchley, most heartily, it being his generosity which made the visit to Lonavla possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy with Mrs. Dadabhoy left Nagpur, yesterday morning, for Calcutta to attend the Supreme Council, Many of his friends attended at the railway station to bid him farewell. Mr. Dadabhoy was garlanded by representatives of the local Parsi community and the Bar Association.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

Re. P. D. LAM.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, who appeared for the Official Assignee, asked for sanction to the settlement arrived at by the Official Assignee in respect of certain pearl transactions.

Mr. Cohen appeared on behalf of Messrs. Khatao Makanji Sons and Co. and supported the application.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re KURSONDAS PURMANAND.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of time to file the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvency was a heavy one and the liabilities amounted to four laks of rupees. The insolvent had lodged the books of account with the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re. AYUB ELIAS MEMON.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent applied for an adjournment of the rule for the withdrawal of the petition. Mr. Mankar said that there were 155 creditors and by far the largest number of them had signed the composition deed.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's time.

Re. MEGHRAJ GANGABUX.

The Advocate-General, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Robertson, who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Coy. opposed the application.

After reading the affidavits, his Lordship refused to grant the interim order.

Mr. Robertson asked if his clients could be allowed to arrest the insolvent now.

His Lordship said that the insolvent could not be arrested in Court and while on his way to his house.

Re KURBANALI SHEIK ABDULALI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a fortnight's time to file the schedule.

Re. MOHANLAL JAICHAND.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

Re. VADHUMUL KHATUMUL.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

Re. SURSING MATHURADASS.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

Re PESTANJI F. TALATI.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for and obtained a rule for final discharge under Section 10 of the Act.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: Kazi Mahomed Esuf Murghay; Haji Abdulla Haji Habib; Karmalli Jooma; Tricum Keshav and another; Nowroji Pallanji Vesuna; William Power and Mohidin Beg Mahomed Beg.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A GAOL-BIRD.

One Hasan Karsing was charged with the theft of a silver spoon valued at about Rs. 1-12, belonging to Mr. A. H. Banaji, Manager of the Great Western Hotel. The complainant stated that on Tuesday the accused was brought to him by the Police. He identified the property as belonging to the Hotel by the mark on it. Similar articles were missed from the Hotel in the past.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he found the spoon on the open space opposite the Sailors' Home. He went to a Mawari's shop and wanted to pledge it, for a rupee when a policeman came up and caught him. The accused was convicted and, as he had three previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.

His Worship disposed of a case in which Inspector Flanagan charged Abdul Latif Mahomed, a dredger driver, and Hasan Musa, a tindal on board the Port Trust dredger "Priestman," with theft as servants, of two cable chains valued at Rs. 68, belonging to the Port Trust and with abetment. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co. prosecuted and Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the first accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused stole the two chains on the 8th instant from the dredger, which was lying off Hay Bunder and sold them to the tindal of prow No. 2068, which was also lying off Hay Bunder. In consequence of information received, the Police went on board the prow the same day and recovered the chains. The property was identified, The accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INCREASED RAILWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the 1st instant the Railway Companies have raised their fares for 1st and 2nd class tickets by 50 per cent. This is undoubtedly a very great increase, and I wonder that there has not been any voice raised against it. The increase will doubtless have an effect far from the one which the Railway Companies desire. It will in at least 75 per cent. of cases make people travel by 3rd class instead of 2nd class, and as it is the 3rd classes are very much overcrowded, and this increase will help to overcrowd them still more. I hear that the Railway Companies think of increasing the rates of season tickets in the same proportion. If they do so most certainly that will be telling heavily on the middle and the poor classes of people, who by the way are the principal passengers. We are told that Government will give all the necessary facilities and advantages to diffuse the thickly set population of the City, and would try to give all the necessary help to induce people to go and live in the suburbs. I doubt very much if this step of the Railway Companies is in the direction to this effect. Since the taking over of the control of the Railway Companies by the Government, the people naturally expected easier rates, faster and more frequent services. But unfortunately all these expectations have vanished, and a very disagreeable step has been taken by increasing the rates so heavily. I hope this letter will attract the attention of the responsible parties and they will for the benefit of the people at large, take the necessary steps to petition the Government to bring down the rates to their original level, or if any increase be required to increase them by 10 or at the most 15 per cent. It is an undoubted fact that almost all the inhabitants of the suburbs and places like Dadar, Bandra, Cooria, Thana etc., are middle and lower middle-class people, and an increase by the Railway Companies by full 50 per cent. of their rates will most certainly tell very heavily on their purse and will make these people return to dwell in places nearer town, and will certainly deter others from leaving town at all.

If the Railway Companies want to have their income increased there are other means and ways. They had better regulate their time-tables, have a more efficient system of checking and inspecting the tickets, do away with fancy ornamenting the 1st and 2nd class carriages, etc. I believe you will quite go with me in doubting the logic of their attempt to increasing their income. It will have an effect quite the contrary of what is required, and I hope better sense and understanding will prevail and the Railway Companies will see that there are undoubtedly better and surer ways of increasing their income than by increasing their rates by 50 per cent. In conclusion I appeal to your numerous readers to petition the Government and request the Railway authorities to reconsider this question and to revise their rates once again in such a way that it would meet with general satisfaction.—Yours, etc.,

D.

Mr. Adam, Superintentending Engineer, is on return from leave appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr. Roberts, officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, on relief by Mr Adam, reverts to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood



Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

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and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

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There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
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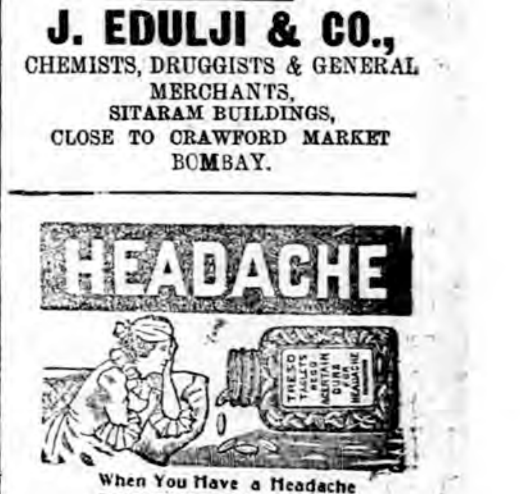
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Trezo Tablets

In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains.

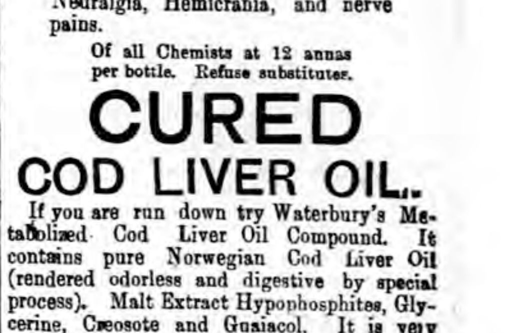
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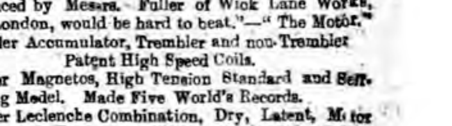
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R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr A J Marsack ..R I Marine Plassy... .....Capt S S Nolley.....Transport
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Farewell...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 19.

Britannia..... ..1969 Hain ..... Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2396 Hill..... W & A Graham & Co
Ascanius..... .....2284 Purtus. T Morrison & Co
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward ..... P & O S N Co
Dalton.....2268 Hope .....P and O S N & Co
Etonian .....3444 Davies..... M M & Co
Ermolmoor.....198 Lascles.....T Morrison & Co
Koranna ....2267 Beare .. ..
Koerber .....3157 orresti.....A L S N & Co
Highland Monarch...2540 Dalziel..... M M & Co
Hazelmoor .....1979 Les lles...W and A Graham & Co
Linga..... ...951 Rothwell..... .....
Nawab.....2041 Corbhill..... Turner Morrison & Co
Nippon.....4014 G Foreschachu.....A L S N & Co
Oceana.....3507 Bruce .....P & O S N Co
Salthmoor ..... 6990 Evans .....
Shah Navaz .....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Salsette.....42391 Hayward ... Aden ....P & O S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 Mahon .. W & A Grahm & Co
Warera..... 2565 Tipper ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 19.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Crew.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A City of Manchester	3552	Findlay	Liverpool	20-1	Killick Nixon & Co
B Earl of Carrick	2550	Rennit	N F	28-1	H J Jan Mahomed
C&R Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	20-1	J Finlay & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	22-1	M M & Co
F Ascot	2786	Booth	Baltimore	28-1	To Morrison & Co
G Hoeveinee	949	Hughes	P Gulf	18-1	B & P S N Co
G Madura	1273	H A Bamber	Persian Gulf	24-1	M M & Co
H Somali	1615	Greiwe	Zanzibar	20-1	A Strandies
K Bingo Maner	3813	Hurry	Kobe	19-1	N Y Kaisha
M Iran	4066	Peabody	Kobe	22-1	Killick Nixon& Co
Barrington Court	2833	Williams	Hull	28-1	W & A Graham & Co
O Gasthmoor	2403	Angus	Farston	2	8-1 .. W & A Graham & Co
P Dalemoor	2572	Bruhu	Liverpool	20-1	W & A Graham & Co
Q Gladmoor	2408	Mathews	Dunkirk	26-1	T Morrison & Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	699	Hoosein	Mangalore	21-1	Bo S N & Co Ld

Offside K,

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	N F		B S N & Co
Mehanadi	547	Ahmed .. (repairing)			B S N Co Ld

Offside N.

Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	21-1	M M & Co

H. W. V. D.

Dwarka	759	Moscon	Karachi	14-1	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Murray	3120	East	N F	29-1	J Finlay & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	19-1	W & A Graham & Co
3 Adamsturm	4999	Seibji.	Karachi	27-1	W & A Graham & Co
4 Takasaki Maru	2943	A Mocker	Kobe	31-1	N Y Kaisha
5 Queenmoor	2409	Helmrich	Antwerp	25-1	T Morrison & Co
6 Carthusion	2575	Jon s	Dunkirk	22-1	T Morrison & Co
7 Marquis Bocyuenem	3152	Damianvich	Trieste	21-1	A L S & Co
8 Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	20-1	J Finlay & Co
9 Ujina	3427	Hill	N F	N F M N Co	S N & Co Ld
10&11 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	19-1	P & O S N Co
14 Kasara	505	Elton	Bushra d	—1	M M & Co
15 Fernmoor	1991	Adams	Antwerp	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
16 Ludgate	2390	Nicholson	Antwerp	29-1	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Dalton s	Hope	Port Said, Dec. 18
	Boerber s	Foresti	Trieste, Jan. 3
	Raithmoor s	Evans	Alexandria " 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Scindia s	Kelso	Liverpool.
	Bingo Maru s	Harry	Kobe.
	Assaye s	Jones	Shanghai.
	Bezwada s	Brocq	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday:
Steamer Kasara, Elton, Persian Gulf,
The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Madura for Persian Gulf,
" Markgraf for Jeddah.
" Takasaki Maru for China,
" Koerber for Trieste etc.
" Earl of Carrick for Liverpool etc.
" Clan Murray for Liverpool etc.
" Ujina for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Natal Line steamer Umsinga homeward bound arrived Weymouth on the 18th instant.

IMPORT.

S. S. Madura 1,373 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber arrived in harbour on Tuesday with the following cargo :—
FROM BUSCHRA.
758 wet dates, 20 almonds, 3 gazabone, 18 gall.
FORM MAHMERA.
128 gum, 169 wet dates, 8 skins, 2 wool.
FROM BUSHIRE.
229 gum, 50 poppyseed, 37 skins, 4 raisins, 1 wet dates, 32 linseed, 250 rose water, 2 wool.
FROM DUBAI.
3 pearls, 18 specie, 1 cotton goods, 40 wet dates.
FROM BUNDER ABBAS.
270 distanced, 230 raisins, 41 almonds, 43 shah jeera, 3 catpess, 154 cotton, 54 assefotida, 1 skins, 6 attari, 24 wool, 17 zherika.
FROM PASNI.
1 specie.
FROM KARACHI.
12 sugar.
S S Takasaki Maru 2,943 tons, Captain A Mocker arrived in harbour on Tuesday from China with the following cargo :—
FROM JAPAN.
104 camphor, 513 glass ware, 166 cotton goods, 2,967 copper ingots, 801 sulpher matches, 25 clocks, 93 silk gassed yarn, 115 straw boards.
FROM KONGKONG.
4 crackers, 208 sugar candy, 131 matting, 1 white copper, 6 cotton goods, 575 cassia, 1,480 earthenware jars, 36 storax, 11 glass bangles, 12 China roots, 40 fresh ginger, 3 vermillion, 75 preserves, 80 camphor.
FROM SINGAPORE.
1,000 betelnuts, 186 cub gambier, 12 mace, 81 damar, 39 galangal, 1,306 rattens, 4,140 planks 4 nutmegs, 100 sago flour, 4 silk.
FROM COLOMBO.
232 tea, 59 cardamoms, 9 cotton, 100 aracanuts, 44 zinc.

OPIUM—JANUARY 19.

FROM UJJAIN.
26 Binodiram Balchand.
FROM BARAN.
50 Madangopal Chandratandas.
FROM BHOPAL.
25 Joharmal Samironal.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the estimate of the cost of the pneumatic plant etc. required at the Parel Workshops, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the erection of rolling stock for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

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J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 20th January, 1910

TUESDAY'S POLLINGS.

OVERNIGHT messages brought us another batch of election results and the news of further Unionist progress, which may or may not be prolonged, but the most striking feature of the polls is that in many constituencies, where the Unionist candidates have failed to secure return, they have polled a remarkable increase of numbers. A great wave of Unionist feeling has undoubtedly swept over the country, and it is reasonable to assume that had the General Election come a year hence, the result would have been more pronounced than is now likely to be the case. In Hanley, for instance, the number of Unionist voters has increased by close upon a thousand, though the Liberal vote which won was smaller than before. Several other examples are to be found in the lists and are no doubt being made the most of by the electioneering agents at home. So variable is the working-man voter, however, that those who indulge in prophecy do so without knowledge, and election results bring forth as many surprises as cricket. It is nevertheless almost safe to say that whether Unionists or Liberals gain the victory, neither will be able to keep the House together for any length of time, unless the Liberals, claiming both Nationalists and Labour members, coalesce and give the little ones some of the spoils of office. Even if the Unionists secure a clear majority over pure Liberals, they too will be for ever at the mercy of the two smaller bodies. Liberals of themselves, or even with Labourites only, would fall under the domination of the Nationalists. Still those who never say die, hope much of the counties. We imagine the balance of parties will remain practically the same and it is too late for either of the great parties to hope for a working majority. As the *Morning Post* foreshadows, it will be a year—or less—of wrangling, followed by another Election.

Examining the lists of returns since our last comments were published, we find Labour triumphant at Newcastle, where Mr. Hudson leads the poll and Mr. Shortt, Liberal, takes the seat of Mr. Renwick. At a bye-election it may be remembered Mr. Renwick won his seat with 13,363 votes while now, though at the bottom, he has scored 13,928. Sunderland election is noteworthy, owing to the fact that Mr. Storey, who long ago was considered to have abandoned all idea of representing the constituency, goes back to his old seat with a big majority as a Unionist. A Radical at heart, he failed his party on the question of Tariff Reform, and until now abstained from coming boldly forward as a Unionist. However, with Mr. Knott, a double gain has been scored, and both Liberalism and Labour, as represented by the two late members, Messrs. Stuart and Summerbell, go to the wall. Swansea would have done well to avoid a contest altogether, for Mr. Campbell's two thousand were of no use at all against Sir Brynmor Jones's eight thousand, but the Unionist determination to let no constituency remain uncontested put the borough to unnecessary expense. Boston has converted a Liberal majority of 107 into a Unionist one of 360, whilst Barrow, formerly represented by Sir Charles Cayzer, who has Bombay interests, prefers a Labour member. East Toxteth has scored a nominal victory only, Mr. Marshall Hall being returned in place of Mr. Austin Taylor, who changed in political colour. For Everton, Liverpool, Mr. Harwood-Banner goes back as Unionist with a bigger majority, whilst for the neighbouring town of St. Helens a Labour representative is returned with a decreased poll. Warwick presents a notable illustration of rapid change in political opinion, for Mr. Pollock has converted a Liberal majority of 139 into a Unionist of 1,044. In Southwork West a Liberal majority of 465 has been changed to a Unionist 164, whilst at Mile End the candidates appear to have exchanged figures. Edinburgh remained steadily Liberal, while the Unionists, equally obstinate, returned just about their former strength. The Scotland division of Liverpool displayed uncommon indifference, Unionism has no chance there in any circumstances, but at the last election 3,925 electors exercised the franchise though at Monday's only 3,909 went to the polling booth, and of these 776, as compared with 1,117, voted Unionist. The gain of a Unionist seat at Whitehaven is due to the insistence of a Labour candidate, who robbed the Liberal of 825 votes, which would have served to give him a majority over the Unionist of practically five hundred tickets, We are sorry for the loss of Colonel Seely at Abercromby, but Colonel Chaloner proved too strong for him and got a Unionist majority of 526, as compared with his Liberal predecessor's 199 in 1906. Coventry, last election returned a Liberal with a majority of 1,092, but that majority disappeared with Mr. Silas Hocking and left Mr. Foster with a Unionist balance of 216 to the good. The change at Brighton will attract attention, for whereas in 1906 the highest Liberal score was approximately a thousand over the Unionist, this year four thousand separates the highest Unionist and the highest Liberal and counts two Unionist gains. Hanley's Labour member has increased the distance between himself and the Unionist, whilst at Kidderminster, a small constituency, a Liberal 271 has given place to a Unionist 367. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton has rendered his seat more secure, but in another metropolitan borough the Labour candidate has let in Mr. du Cros, with a poll of 3,695, three hundred less than lost him the seat at the last election. Over two hundred votes were clearly thrown away owing to the Liberals and Labourites being unable to arrive at an understanding. Two Socialists at Northampton, the home of Socialism, threatened to prove dangerous to the other four candidates, but Liberalism prevailed, though a contrary result was doubtless feared. The love of a Labour representative appears to have disappeared from Middlesbrough, for Mr. Walls' 2,710 was but insignificant as compared with Mr. Williams' Liberal 9,760 or the Unionist 6,755, though Mr. Wilson, as Labour candidate, in former struggles, had fairly easy sailing.

Mr. Winston Churchill's success at Dundee must have proved a source of gratification to his Party. A majority of over six thousand above the nearest Unionist is undoubtedly a record. All the same at least four thousand electors, out of Dundee's 19,207 voters must have failed to vote, even assuming that the bulk of Mr. Scrymgeour's fifteen hundred voted solidly Prohibitionist. Mr. Dumfrey's defeat at Bermondsey loses a remarkable man to the Commons, besides a Unionist vote. In 1885, as a Conservative he had the temerity to challenge Mr. Chamberlain, then a Liberal in West Birmingham, but of course without success. The declaration of the poll at Wandsworth, we are informed, was delayed owing to a re-count, demanded by Mr. Warren, the Liberal candidate. If there be no mistake in the figures—which we doubt—this was surely a waste of time, for many recounts will not change 1,349 into anything over 18,188. We imagine, however, that the minority figure is wrong. At the poll of 1906, 24,321 electors registered their votes; this year the total is but 19,539 out of an electorate aggregating 37,000. It is impossible to believe that 18,461 abstained from taking advantage of the franchise. At Dewsbury Mr Runciman's return will cause Liberal satisfaction, not that he gained a seat from the other side but that he increased his majority from 1,436 to 3,135. Mr. Buxton and Sir W Robson are to be congratulated on similar achievements.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS. MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S suggestion at Newtown, as to the best means of tethering the Lords, is not one which will commend itself to many of his colleagues. He declares it must be established that a Bill, twice rejected by the Lords, must be sent straight to the Throne. The Throne, would not appreciate the responsibility, for never having refused sanction to a measure which has passed both Houses for many years, it would be certain to bring down upon itself the maledictions of the Socialists and an attempt to do away with the Throne as well as the House of Lords. No statesmanship, however ingenious or audacious, observes Mr. Asquith, could attempt to construct a tariff—and "there is no use of promising any specific legislation till we have settled conclusions with the Lords." Well, the marvel is how it is that the Government did not settle with the Lords earlier, seeing that for ever so many months they had a out and dried scheme on which to proceed, which by the way, would not be rejected by the Lords, so a Committee of that House formed in January 1908, reported that the members of the House within recent years have increased so largely, that some reduction for legislative purposes is necessary, and that it is desirable to relieve from their Parliamentary duties Peers to whom such work is irksome and ill-suited. Qualification was to be the main test, the best guarantee for the satisfactory performance of legislative duties lying in the experience of affairs derived from the tenure of high and responsible office or from active service in public life. What better test or more satisfactory guarantee? Why did the Government act upon that report? The only inference is that it would not have served their purpose at that particular time. And assuming that all is fair in politics, as in love and war, we cannot blame the party in power. A reform of the House of Lords is an admitted necessity, so also is the need for a Second Chamber, but we prefer the method Mr. Asquith is likely to suggest to that hinted at by Mr. Lloyd-George.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS. A SOMEWHAT extraordinary position has, has arisen in Bombay which we can only think is due to misapprehension on the part of the authorities. A few days ago we announced that Harmston's Circus would open in Bombay very shortly. It now appears, however, that this, as matters stand, is almost impossible, as no site can be secured. Why this should be so we do not know. Application was made for a site at the corner of the Maidan near the Victoria Terminus where the Circus has been located on each of its visits for many years past. Recently, it will remembered an agitation was got up on the subject of bands in that locality and so an old favourite visitor to Bombay was refused that which has been granted it so often before. The site opposite the Municipal Office is undoubtedly the best one and were the circus placed there, there need be no fear of annoyance to the neighbours, since the roars of the menagerie could be no worse than the noise which is so often made in the Municipal Council Chamber. Other sites were suggested, but all have been refused, including other parts of the Maidan and the Cooperage and the land between the Band-Stand and the railway line and part of the Marine Lines Maidan. We cannot but think such refusals will be resented by the Bombay public. Harmston's Circus is an entertainment which has visited Bombay, for we cannot remember how many years, and it has always been extremely popular with all classes. In addition the proprietors have always proved themselves to be exceedingly generous in giving entertainments for charitable institutions, in fact the present refusal gives the spectacle of very sharp treatment being meted out by a Government which but a few years ago was only too ready to accept the services of the Circus to swell the funds of the Lady Northcote Fancy Fete. Such facts allow of no other conclusion than that a mistake has been made, and we hope that it will speedily be rectified and that the visit of the Circus will be made possible, for the journey across from Calcutta was to have been commenced next Saturday night.

THE GULF ARMS TRADE. ONE of the results of the breakdown of the Brussells' Conference on the arms traffic has been good, for it has left the Home and Indian authorities a freer hand for dealing with the present trouble, and it is possible that this, in conjunction with the reported nervousness of the Amir at the growing independence of the tribesmen, may soon lead to the trade being made unprofitable. One of the results of the free hand of the British authorities is that the crusade which is being waged in the Gulf is to be increased. Hitherto the dhows have been chased by Ship's cutters which have often been out-distanced by the dhows. New arrangements have now been made by means of which the chasing will be carried on in steam launches and tugs which will place quite a different aspect on affairs, since it will be possible to mount three-pounder guns on many if not all of them and, in an emergency, to steam at nearly twice the speed at which the dhows can sail. In the past it has not been uncommon, we believe, for the gunrunners, to retaliate on their pursuers by an occasional shot out of bravado, but the effect of steam and mounted guns cannot but be good. Instead of land captures in future, therefore, we may look for them at sea, and it is to be hoped some means will be found for taking the owners of the dhows and confining them in some place out of reach of danger until the trade has become so risky and unprofitable as to cease of its own accord.

IT is understood that there is no intention at present of sending more troops to Somaliland,

THE annual Convocation of the Madras University will be held on the 31st March.

THE Annual general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will be held on Friday, the 25th February at 3 p.m.

PRACTICALLY, the men of Jats who were detained in Calcutta, have been released and taken back to the Regiment. An official enquiry has been held in camera which lasted several days.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate for building three superior officers' quarters at Lucknow for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE Sorbhog Gauhati section (72'31 miles) of the Gauhati extension, Eastern Bengal State Railway, was opened for passenger traffic on and from 1st January, 1910.

THE Governor of Madras will present decorations and medals to the local recipients of New Year day honours on 8th February.

A MEETING of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on the 12th March when the revised financial statements will be presented.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate for the additional bridging in the Malegaoni river valley on the East Coast section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

FOR years past, says the 'Globe', the pretentious body known as the Indian "National" Congress has been agitating for constitutional reform in India. A few months back it was granted its desire; and so generous were the measures proposed by Lord Morley that several of the Indian native journals expressly stated that they had been given more than they had ever hoped for. But was the "National" Congress satisfied? The session which has just been concluded was poorly attended, it is the true; but a great part of the time of the delegates was taken up by criticisms of the reforms, apparently without any attempt to suggest any improvement in the general scheme. Criticism of this kind is easy, and it is cheap; it may satisfy the critic, but it does not advance his cause. And the limitation of view, which has always characterised a Congress whose only title to speak for India as a whole lies in its question-begging name, was, painfully evident in its dealings with the racial question of Hindoo against Moslem; the gulf between the two opposed races has been widened by the narrow view taken by the Congress. The only question on which agreement was possible, and on which England can sympathise with the speakers in the Congress, lay in their protests against the treatment of the Indians in the Transvaal.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Alcohol in Germany and France.

BERLIN, DECEMBER 31.

THE latest official statistics concerning the consumption of beer in Germany show that a not inconsiderable decrease took place last year.

The preceding year (1907) also showed a decline in consumption as compared with the year 1906; this decline was, however, merely a relative one. In other words, the amount drunk per head of the population had become less, but owing to the fact the population had increased by 1 1-2 per cent. the total consumption was greater than in 1906. The year 1908 shows both a relative and absolute falling off in the consumption of beer. The quantity of beer produced in 1907 amounted to 1,012 million gallons, which had decreased in 1908 to 968 million gallons.

This decreased beer consumption has spread itself over the whole Empire. In Wurttemberg 10 years ago the annual amount of beer consumed per head of the population stood at 336 pints, last year it amounted to about 269 pints. Ten years ago every Bavarian was responsible for an annual consumption of 432 pints of beer, last year this amount had fallen to 411 pints. Baden shows for the years in question a falling off from 287 pints to 262 pints. In the northern parts of the Empire, where the consumption was always less than in the South, the last 10 years show a reduction of from 219 pints to 194 pints annually of malt liquor per head of the population.

Many causes have led up to the greatly decreased consumption of beer of the last few years. The summer of 1908 was a very cold one, and naturally the consumption is not so large in cold weather as in hot. But the chief factor causing such a marked falling off is the continually increasing feeling in favour of moderation in the matter of drinking. This is proved by the fact that those beers which contain a minimum of alcohol do not show anything like the same decreased consumption as those containing more alcohol. In view of the existing movement in favour of temperance many brewers are devoting special attention to the production of an absolutely unintoxicating beer. Whereas the average beer used to contain from 2 to 5 per cent. of alcohol, beers are now being brewed containing only about one half per cent. It is scarcely possible to get intoxicated on beers of this kind, however large a quantity one may consume. Another sign of the existing state of public feeling is shown in the falling off in the sales of foreign beers, which are mostly extremely alcoholic. Hand in hand with this decrease in the consumption of intoxicating beers, may be seen a rise in the consumption of non-alcoholic drinks, more especially in the various kinds of fruit juice on the market. Many breweries have started manufacturing temperance beverages to recoup themselves for the losses they have sustained by the decreased consumption of alcohol.

It may, therefore, be said that the abuse of alcohol is on the decrease in Germany, more especially as the working classes have to great extent given up drinking spirits for the time being. This movement is however mainly to be attributed to political causes. This agitation is hardly likely to lead to the absolute abstention from spirits which the Socialists are hoping to bring about but, nevertheless, a decrease, or at least a temporary standstill in the consumption of spirits has ensued.

In France we are confronted by quite an opposite state of affairs. The sale of intoxicants points to a great rise in consumption during the past decade. This increase has taken a very dangerous form, and consists in the consumption of highly alcoholic spirits, such as absinth, an extremely deleterious compound for the health. The French magazine "Lectures pour Tous" supplies very detailed statistics on this subject. Some half a century back the average Frenchman consumed annually about three and a half pints of spirits, of late years the average annual consumption per head of the population has risen to about 26 pints, a sevenfold increase. The consumption of absinth has risen still more alarmingly. Enquiries made at the board schools in Paris and in the North of France, reveal the fact that about half of the children between the ages of 6 and 10 years are regular spirit consumers. It need scarcely be said that the consumption of alcohol at this tender age is specially prejudicial to health influencing as it does both the physicial and mental development. An example of the evil effects of this bad habit is provided by Normandy. Formerly this province supplied the biggest and strongest recruits for the French army. The appearance of the alcohol fiend in this district has necessitated the standard height of the cuirassiers being reduced, as this force has always been chiefly recruited in Normandy.

The abuse of alcohol also seriously increases the death-rate, owing to the fact that certain diseases, such as inflammation of the lungs, are more fatal to drinkers than to sober persons. Any increase of the death-rate in France is specially bad, owing to the fact that the birth-rate remains so low. The politicians and doctors of France will have to give this question their most serious attention, and find some means of combating this growing evil.

THE COMPULSORY COINERING OF THE POTASSIUM INDUSTRY.

On December 17 the Prusiian Government laid a bill dealing with the sale of potassium before the Federal Council. The purport of the proposed law is that the sale and export of potassium may for the next 20 years to come, be entirely regulated by a corporate body specially appointed for that purpose. It makes it illegal for the manufacturers to contract for the sale of potassium from the date of this bill becoming law until April 1, 1930. In the event of manufacturers having already contracted to deliver potassium, at the time when the law comes into force, or being in a position to prove that they have sunk a shaft for the purpose of procuring potassium before November 1, 1909, they shall be entitled to claim admittance into the Combine. In the event of certain owners having acquired the right of mining land rich in potassium but having as yet not proceeded with the working of such claims, they shall be entitled to demand adequate compensation from the Combine. A Commissioner is to be appointed by the Imperial Chancellor, for the purpose of regulating the manner in which the new law is to be administered by the Combine.

The passing of the bill by the Federal Council and by the Reichstag would mean the conversion of the oldest and most successful industrial syndicate in Germany into a State regulated Combine. The difficulties that have arisen during the arrangements preliminary to the promotion of a new syndicate, caused the Prussian Governments itself, the owner of important potassium works, to take this step. Some of the German potassium works have contracted to deliver large consignments of this substance to America, and decline to hand their contracts over to be carried out by the syndicate, and to be content with the share falling to them. In order to cut away the ground beneath their feet, when they claim that the buyers refuse to accept the delivery of the potassium in question from the syndicate, it was decided, at a meeting of the Directors of the potassium Syndicate held on December 13, that a Commission should be sent to America for the purpose of coming to terms with the buyers in that country, and thus overcoming the difficulty in question This decision was reached at the last moment, and may fail to achieve the desired result; hence the legislative action of the Prussian Government. The minerals containing potassium are indespensable to industry and agriculture, and have hithe to been found in workable quantities only in Germany. The object of the proposed law is to prevent the potassium mines from being ruined by careless working, and to hinder the undue cutting of export prices; both of which are to be feared as the result of the breaking up of the syndicate. The first provision of the bill is that the Combine is bound, in the first place, to satisfy the requirements of home markets at prices which are to be approved of by the Federal Council. This means to say that, with certain exceptions sanctioned by the Federal Council, all export selling prices will be kept at the level of the highest net prices ruling in the home market during the calendar year. This regulation is the same as has been in force with the syndicate for the last 30 years.

The price of potassium shares rose rapidly directly the nature of the new bill was made public. The general opinion was that the demand for potassium is likely to be a steadily increasing one and that the bill in question will secure to the existing works the right of supplying the market between them for the next 20 years. The Combine will be in a position to prevent the creation of new potassium works, and will rather pay compensation than encourage too great a competition in the future. It is, however, more than probable that the introduction of the bill will cause the principal opponents of the renewal of the syndicate to prefer the existing state of affairs to the formation of a Government Combine. It is also quite possible that considerable compensation may be required by the Reichstag for the privileges conferred on the existing owners by the new bill. Whichever way events may turn the potassium industry will be saved from the dangers of careless working and price cutting.

THE GERMAN BOOK.

At the first world exhibition held in London in 1851, the section devoted to the publisher's art was about the only one which did any honour Germany. Twenty years later the German book had completely lost ground, and came under the heading of "cheap and nasty" except when it proved to be even dear and nasty. Some twenty years later, in the early nineties, the German book began again to show some pretensions to being influenced by the modern artistic movement. The late Professor Otto Eckmann was one of the pioneers of the movement in favour of the modernisation and beautifying of the publisher's craft. In the year 1895 the "Pan" made its first appearance. This publication lasted for 5 years, and was the prototype in Germany of really elegant book production. The beauty of this publication lay exclusively in the careful and excellent manual labour devoted to its production, in the choice of the paper selected, in the print, and in its general arrangement. It must be admitted that the artistic development of the German book has been an astounding one since that period. The enormous improvement that has taken place in this direction can be realised in a moment by examining the latest productions in this line. Quite recently a number of the leading publishing firms of Germany formed themselves into a kind of society, bearing the name "Tempel Verlag." To this society belong the well-knewn and justly celebrated firms of S. Fischer of Berlin, Eugen Diederichs of Jena, Julius Zeitler and C. E. Poschel (the representatives of the Insel Verlag) of Leipzig, together with some other publishing houses. The "Tempel Verlag" set itself the task of issuing a new edition of the German classics, which was to be placed upon the market under the title of the "Tempel Classic." The first volumes of this edition have just been published. These consists of an edition in 4 volumes of the works of Heinrich von Kleist together with the first 2 volumes of a new edition of Goethe and Heine. The above-named volumes may be described as masterpieces of modern publishing, both as regards elegance and taste. E. R. Weiss of Berlin cast a special type to them, this type somewhat resembles that in use in Goeth's time, the whole effect being one of a elegant clearness. The volumes are printed in a convenient octave. The print is weel spaced and restful to the eye; at the same time each page contains a sufficiency of reading material so that the reader is not tormented by having continually to turn over. Both paper and binding combine excellence with simplicity. But the final marvel of the whole work, is the price at which it had been offered to the public; each of these volumes is being published at the astonishingly low rate of M 3, and it will be generally admitted that this new edition attains the oft desired combination of perfection and cheapness. Of course the English publishers turn out books which are far cheaper than the volumes in question, and which are at the same time most excellent productions. Naturally, however these astonishingly cheap English editions are somewhat economically put together with regard to paper, print, setting and binding. The "Tempel Classics" are not, however to be reckoned among the so-called cheap editions, but on the contrary are finished examples of the publisher's craft, and are nevertheless published at popular prices. Another interesting fact about the modern German book is that after following along the lines of the English book, and adopting many of its good points, it has developed a style of its own. For this purpose it has gone back to the time of Goethe, to the period between 1780 and 1820. From these bygone examples it has developed a character and peculiarity of its own and at the present moment has reached a very high pitch of perfection.

L. ASCH.

THE Government of India have decided that vernacular school-masters employed with Indian Regiments of the Cavalry and Infantry shall in future be enlisted men.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces with Lady Hewett left Allahabad for Fyzabad by motor-car yesterday morning. His Honour was to make a short stay at Pertabgarh on route, reaching Fyzabad in the evening. From Fyzabad he will pay a day's visit to Balarampur to-day to meet the Maharaja and to-morrow will go to Lucknow.

THE Dudwa branch of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway was re-popened for all descriptions of traffic on and from the 8th January, 1910. The Kawche fl g station at mile 2621 on the Burma Railways was opened on the 5th January, 1910. The new double line between Dabein and Tongyi Burma Railways, was opened for passenger traffic on the 3rd January, 1910.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

UNIONISTS GAINING GROUND.

More Seats Recaptured.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The *Pall Mall* this evening says: "Obviously a good deal more ground has to be recovered." It hopes great things of the Counties.

The *Westminster Gazette* says: "It is clear that the Unionist must abandon the hope of returning to power."

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Eighty-one pollings take place to-day.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in East Fife last night, said the most remarkable feature of the elections was that the Conservative gains were mainly in small English towns. The industrial centres were solid for Free Trade. Whatever the issue of the elections might be, it was now certain that Tariff Rerform would be a political impossibility in the new Parliament. No statesmanship, however ingenious or audacious, could attempt to construct a tariff in defiance of the opinion of the industrial centres. There was no use in promising any specific legislation till they had settled conclusions with the Lords.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Newtown, said it must be established that a Bill twice rejected by the Lords must be sent straight to the Throne.

An analysis of the voting shows that the Unionist vote as compared with 1906 has increased 234,944, the Liberal vote 38,029 and the Labour 7,875.

The Conservative papers have taken heart and are almost jubilant over yesterday's returns. They describe it as a day of triumph, and are most hopeful of the results in the Counties, pointing out that the small towns to which Mr. Asquith referred, are peculiarly English and are not influenced by Irish or alien votes. They declare that constituencies like Exeter, Christ-church, Colchester and Boston are a fair indication of how the counties will go.

The *Morning Post* predicts that 1910 will be a year of wrangling in the Parliament, followed by another election.

The Liberal papers insist on comparing the situation with 1885 and point to the progressive majority in the constituencies already polled, twenty-six of which are identical with 1885. They comment on the lines of Mr. Asquith's speech, declaring that Tariff Reform has been killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 19.

The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the General Elections, concludes as follows:—"The results so far have not been without their surprises, and in any case the Unionists are bound to secure enough seats to make the Liberals utterly dependent on Nationalist and Labour support. Two things are clear. Lancashire which is the key of the position has in the main stood by the Liberals, though gains may still be expected in Liverpool, and the confidence of the Unionists in the Midlands has been far more justified than their belief in the verdict of London."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The following were returned unopposed:—

Clare East—W. Redmond, Nationalist.
Last election result—Wm H K Redmond, N, unop

Limerick West—J. O'Shaughnessy, Nationalist.
Last election result—Pat O'Shaughnessy, N, unop

The following results have been declared to-night:—

LIVERPOOL WEST TOXTETH.

R. Houston, Unionist 3928
J. Sexton, Labour 2909

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Robt Paterson Houston, C 3,373, James Sexton, Lab 2,593.

BOSTON. (LINES).

C. Dixon, Unionist.....1975
Dr. Lunn, Liberal.....1715

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—George Henry Faber, L, 1,801, William Garfit, C 1,694

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

C. Duncan, Labour.....5304
F. Maynell, Unionist.....4292

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Charles Duncan, Lab, 5,167, Sir Chas Wm Cayser, Bt, C, 3,395

LIVERPOOL EAST TOXTETH.

E. Marshall Hall, K. C. Unionist 4037
John Lea, Liberal.....3752

East Toxteth counts as a Unionist gain owing to a former member, Mr. Austin Taylor, crossing the floor and sitting with the Liberals.

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Austin Taylor, L, unop.

LIVERPOOL EVERTON.

J. Harmood-Banner, Unionist...4283
Mr. Aggs, Liberal.....2577

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—J S Harmood-Banner, C 3,949, W Hanbury Aggs, L 2,884

ST. HELEN'S LANCS.

T. Glover, Labour.....6612
R. Swift, Unionist 5717

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Thomas Glover, Lab 6,038 Sir H Seton-Karr, C M G, C 4,647

TOWER HAMLETS, WHITECHAPEL.

Stuart Samuel, Liberal.....1963
L. Greenlees, Unionist.....1402

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—S S Montagu Samuel, L 1,985 David Hope Kyd, C 1,569

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

M. Muspratt, Liberal.....2392
Leslie Scott, Unionist.....2231

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Richard Robert Cherry, L 2,291 Charles McArthur, C 2,170

LIVERPOOL—SCOTLAND.

T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist.....2,933
A. Moy, Unionist..... 776

No change.

1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—Thomas Power O'Connor, N 2,508, Alfred A Fobis, K C, C 1,117

WHITEHAVEN.

Lt.-Col Jackson, Unionist 1,188
W. Wandless, Liberal..... 852
A. Sharp, Labour..... 825

Unionist gain

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Wm J D Burnyeat L 1,507 J Robertson-Walker C 1,194

LIVERPOOL, ABERCROMBY.

Col. Chaloner, Unionist 3088
Rt. Hon. Col. Seely, Liberal ...2562

Unionist gain

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Lt-Col Rt Hon J E B Seely D S O, L 2,933 Wm Frederic Lawrence, C 2,734.

TOWER HAMLETS ST. GEORGE'S.

W. W. Benn, Liberal 1568
P. Simmons, Unionist 1134

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election Result—William W Benn, L, 1,685, Henry H Wells, C 1,064

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.

E. Pollock, Unionist.....3695
T. Berridge, Liberal.....2651

Unionist gain

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—T H D Berridge, L 3,011, Rt Hon A Lyttelton, K C, C 2,802

LIVERPOOL KIRKDALE.

C. Macarthur, Unionist.....4144
A. Cameron, Labour.....3921

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 27 September, 1907
Last election result—Charles McArthur, C 4,000 J Hill Lab 3,330

SOUTHWARK—WEST.

Sir W. Dunne, Unionist.....3387
Rt Hon R K Causton, Liberal...3223

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Richard Knight Causton, L, 3,057, Arthur C Salter K C, C, 2,592

TOWER HAMLETS—MILE END.

Hon H Lawson, Unionist.....2333
B Straus, Liberal.....2276

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Bertram S Straus L 2,295 Hn. Harry L W Lawson C 2,169

TOWER HAMLETS—STEPNEY.

F L Harris, Unionist 2102
W Glyn Jones, Liberal.....1866

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Frederick L Harris, C, 2,299, Ben Cooper, L 1,350

EDINBURGH CENTRAL.

C Price, Liberal.....3960
Scott, Unionist 1976

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Charles E Price, L, 3,935, Capt J D G Walker, C, 1,857

LIVERPOOL—WALTON.

F. E. Smith, Unionist 6627
F. Joseph, Liberal 5913
E. Jellicoe, Liberal 481

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Fredk E Smith, K C, C, 5,862, E G Jellicoe, L 5,152

LIVERPOOL-WEST DERBY.

W. Rutherford, Unionist 5190
W. Lias, Liberal 3682

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—W Watson Rutherford, C 5,147 Richard Durning Holt, L 3,600

HANLEY.

E. Edwards, Labour.....9199
G. Rittner, Unionist.....5202

No. change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Enoch Edwards, Lab 9,133, Arthur Howard Heath, C 4,287

KIDDERMINSTER.

Capt. Knight, Unionist.....2550
Sir E. Fraser, Liberal 1983

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat
Last election result—E E Barnard, L 2,354, S Baldwin, C 2,083

ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE.

Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, Unionist. 5383
Mackenzie Bell, Liberal.....1469

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 15 June 1905.
Last election result—Rt Hon Alf Lyttelton K C C, unop

TOWER HAMLETS—LIMEHOUSE.

W. Pearce, Liberal.....2826
G. Berwick, Unionist.....2395

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—William Pearce, L 2,931, Sir Harry S Samuel, C 2,007

COVENTRY.

J. K. Foster, Unionist.....7369
Silas Hocking, Liberal..... 7153

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election Results—Alfred E W Mason, L 6,554 J Kenneth Foster, C 5,462.

SOUTHWARK, ROTHERHITHE.

H Carr Gomm, Liberal.....4474
Pownall, Unionist.....3550

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat
Last election result—H W Carr-Gomm L 4,132 J Cumming Macdona, C 2,821

BETHNAL GREEN—SOUTH WEST.

E. Pickersgill, Liberal 3328
E. Hoffgaard, Unionist.....2350

No change,

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Edwd Hare Pickersgill, L 3,542 Samuel Forde Ridley, C 2,064

BETHNAL GREEN—NORTH EAST.

Sir E. Cornwall, Liberal 3842
J. Molson, Unionist 2435

No change,

1900 Election Unionist seat
Last election result—Sir Edwin A Cornwall, L 4,127 Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree, KCIE, C. 2,130

EDINBURGH EAST.

Sir J. Gibson, Liberal.....6400
P. Ford, Unionist.....4111

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Sir James P Gibson, Bt L 4,527, P G Ford, C 4,069

BRIGHTON.

Capt. Tryon, Unionist 11625
Hon. W. Rice, Unionist.....11565
Surgeon-General Evatt, Liberal 7505
M. Nickalls Liberal.....7472

Two Unionist gains.

1900 Election two Unionist seats.
Last election result—P Villiers, L, 9,062, Edw A Ridsdale, L 8,919, Capt George C Tryon, C, 8,188, Hon John Edw Gordon, C 8,176

EDINBURGH—WEST.

J. Clyde, Unionist.....4683
C, Lyell Liberal.....4233

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 17 May 1909
Last Election Result—Jas Avon Clyde, K C, C unop.

TOWER HAMLETS—BOW AND BROMLEY.

A du Cros, Unionist 3695
Lansbury, Labour.....2955
Stopford Brooke, Liberal.....2167

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—G Stopford Brooke, L 4,596 A P Du Cros, C, 3,974

CHELSEA.

S J Hoare, Unionist 4610
E J Horniman, Liberal.....4048

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election Results—Emslie J Horniman, L 4,660 Charles A Whitmore, C 4,081.

NORTHAMPTON.

H B Lees-Smith, Liberal.....5391
McCurdy, Liberal.....5289
R Orlebar, Unionist.....4569
F Gorell Barnes, Unionist 4464
Gribble, Socialist 1792
H Queleb, Socialist 1697

No change,

1900 Election two Liberal seats.
Last election result—Herbert W Paul, L 4,479, John G Shipman, LLD L 4,344, S R B Orlebar C 4,078, F Gorell Barnes, C 4,000, J Williams, S, 2,544, J Gribble, S. 2,366

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

P Williams, Liberal 9670
C Dorman, Unionist.....6756
P Walls, Labour 2710

Formerly Labour seat,

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Joseph Havelock Wilson Lab 9,251 Col Sir A Sadler, V D, C 6,870, George Lansbury, S 1,330

EDINBURGH SOUTH.

A Dewar, K C, Liberal 10235
Harold B Cox, Unionist 7901

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 4 March, 1909

Last Election Result—Arthur Dewar, K C L S, 8,185, Harold B Cox, C 6,964

SOUTHWARK—BERMONDSEY

H. Glanville, Liberal.....5477
J. Dumphreys, Unionist.....4508

Liberal gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 28 October 1909

Last election result—John M T Dumphreys, C, 4,278, S L Hughes, L 3,291, Arthur Salter, M D, Soc, 1,435

DUNDEE (2)

Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, Liberal 10747
A. Wilkie, Labour.....10365
J. Lloyd, Unionist.....4552
J. Glass, Unionist.....4339
Scrymgeour, Prohibitionist.....1512

No change.

1900 Election two Unionist seats.
Last election result—Alexander Wilkie, Lab 6,833,

Bye-election 9 May 1908

Rt Hon W S Churchill, L 9,079, Sir George W Baxter, C, 4,370, G H Stuart Lab 4,014, E Scrymgeour, Prohibitionist 685

WANDSWORTH.

Sir H Kimber, Unionist.....18188
W Warren, Liberal 1349

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

The Wandsworth result was delayed by recounting a second time owing to objections lodged by Mr Warren.

Last election result—Sir Henry Kimber, Bt C 12,433, A E Reed, L 11,888

DEWSBURY.

Rt. Hon. W Runciman, Liberal...7882
B Dent, Unionist 4747

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election, 28 April, 1908
Last election result—Rt Hon W Runciman, L 5,594, W E Boyd-Carpenter, C 4,078, Ben Turner, Lab 2,446

TOWER HAMLETS—POPLAR.

Rt. Hon. S. Buxton, Liberal...4172
Captain Wilson, Unionist.....3115

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Sydney Charles Buxton L 4,516 A O Berwick, C 2,225.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Sir W. Robson, K. C., Liberal...9099
R. Williams, Unionist.....4854

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last Election Result—Sir Wm Snowdon Robson K C L S 9,717, A E Chamberlayne, C 3,431

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

CORK CITY.

O'Brin—Ind. Nationalist, ...4555
A Roche—Nationalist,.....4438
M Healy—Nationalist, ...4229
Murphy—Ind. Nationalist,.....3776
Fitzgerald—Ind. Nationalist ..2061

No change.

Last General Election—August Roche N unopposed At the Bye-Election, 1 May 1909, Maurice Healy N (Md) 4766; George Crosbie N 3647.

The following have been returned unopposed:—

Cork, South—E. Barry, Nationalist.
At last Election was returned unopposed.

Sligo, South—J. O'Dowd, Nationalist.
At last Election was returned unopposed.

Leitrim, South—J. Smyth, Nationalist.
At last Election Tomus Smith, N. was returned unopposed.

Mayo, West—Doris Nationalist.
At last Election Robert Ambron was returned unopposed.

Antrim, East—Col. James McCalmont, Unionist.
At last General Election Col Jas M McCalmot, C, was returned with 4,495 votes and Major Henry R Reddoss, L, polled 2,145 votes.

Cork, East—Capt. Donelan, Nationalist.
Last election result—Antho J. C. Donelan N, unopposed.

Wexford, South—P. Ffrench, Nationalist.
Last election result—Peter Ffrench N. unopposed,

Longford, North—J. Farrell, Nationalist.
Last election result—James Patrick Farrell, N. unopp.

Kilkenny, North—M. Meagher, Nationalist.
At last Bye-Election, 3rd 1906, Michael Meagher, N. unopp.

Kerry, West—T. O'Donnell, Nationalist.
General election result—Thomas O'Donnell, N, unopp.

Tipperary, North—M. Hogan, Nationalist.
Last General election result—M. Hogan, N, unopp.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 20.

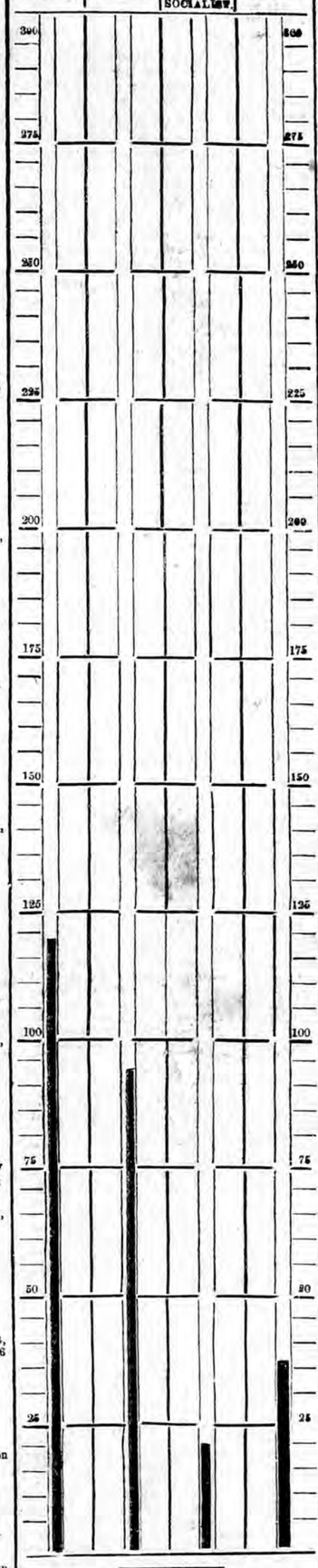
Up to last night to mid-night the following had been returned:—

Unionists	118
Liberals	93
Labour	20
Nationalists	36

The Party gains are:—

Unionists	50
Liberals	9
Labour	1

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



AVIATION WEEK AT LOS ANGELES.

Paulhan's Feats.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

An aviation week is being held at Los Angeles where the climate is particularly suitable. M. Paulhan is doing some wonderful flights for speed and altitude.

DEATH OF MR. BROWNING

Dacca College Principal.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The death is announced of Mr. C. H. Browning, Principal of the Dacca College.

GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

PORT SAID, JANUARY 19.

The P. and O. "Macedonia" has shipped £54,600 of gold for Bombay.

INDIA RAILWAY ISSUE.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The Bengal North Western Railway has issued £800,000 of four per cent second Preference shares at £9-12-0 per £10 share.

CRICKET IN NATAL.

M. C. C. Victorious.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

A telegram from Pietermaritzburg states that the M.C.C has beaten Natal by nine wickets.

FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Parliament House Gutted.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Chiragan Palace where Parliament meets has been almost completely burned down.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Sir Sassoon David's Nomination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 19.

Sir Sassoon David of Bombay has been appointed Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council representing the Indian commercial community.

MADRAS, JANUARY 19.

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Council, Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty attempted to explain away the "storm in a tea cup" raised by the resignation of Dr. Nair, consequent on his non-election to the Imperial Legislative Council, but the President and some Commissioners called him to order. The Commissioner however made it known that he had voted for Dr. Nair.

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 18.

In reply to Babu Manoharlal's application, requesting Raja Sir Tasaduqrasulkhan's election to be declared invalid, because of one delegate putting plus instead of a cross against his nominee, another putting a cross and writing the name and a third voting in the presence of two strangers, Government says that crosses of different kinds are allowed in ballot papers. That while a voter may not be forced to disclose the nature of his vote, he cannot be penalised if he choses to do so and that the gentleman said to have voted in presence of two strangers has filed an affidavit saying he did not do so. It is further pointed out that to the Commissioner of Fyzabad the returning officer Babu Manoharlal made no objection but rather agreed that nothing objectionable happened.

WANDERING CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Several Arrests in Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The Alipore Police has succeeded in arresting a gang of wandering tribes consisting of 13 men and a woman at Bhangore. It appears that this gang for the last few years has been robbing the lower class people in various parts of the 24 Perganas and Hughly Districts. On investigation being made several suspicious articles have been found in their possession, and they have been identified by many villagers whom they deceived. They were to-day placed on their trial before Officiating Joint Magistrate of Alipore who remanded all the accused to Hajut.

DISTRICT BOARDS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

From the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the past year, it would appear that they drew a revenue of nearly seventy-nine lakhs of rupees and spent over eighty-five lakhs, their balance being depleted. Re the difference of expenditure half went in Civil Works and the next largest item of expense is twelve lakhs of rupees on Education. Drainage takes the absurdly small sum of Rs. 2,740. The Magrahat project is the only important work now in progress in the Province and the Bagerhat project was discontinued owing to its prohibitive cost. The Administration of the year was hampered in many parts by scarcity, yet much useful work has been done.

VOLUNTEERING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 19.

The joint Camp of the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers which commenced at Arkonam on the 13th instant has broken up but before breaking up the battalion fell in on the Camp Parade ground in quarter column and the Commandant addressed the Battalion, as follows:—"I am glad you have all been happy as your officers have worked for this and your appreciation shows they have succeeded. I once more assure you I am proud of the willing and cheerful manner in which officers, N. C. O's and men worked for the success of the Camp. Your conduct has been excellent considering the restrictions of discipline placed upon you during the week, I have been in Command of 15 Camps of Exercise in my Volunteer Service, but never have I seen a corps behave so well as you have done. I congratulate you all on the excellent reports you have earned from the two inspecting officers. Brigadier-General Hickman instructed Madras Artillery Volunteers this morning.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

Transfer to Another Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 18.

Mr. F. D. Bird at the Egmore Court yesterday, passed orders on the application put in by Mr. Devadas Pillay, Barrister, on behalf of one Singaram, praying for the transfer of the case of criminal breach of trust pending against petitioner before Mr. F. R. Coombes. The application was opposed by Mr. S. Smith, Barrister, on behalf of Parkiriswamy Pillay, complainant. Both parties filed affidavits, the petitioner alleging that the interpreter of the Court took casual leave and went to Negapatam and returned with the complainant in the same train. Allegations were denied by the counter petitioner, but his Worship directed the case to be transferred from Mr. Coombe's file to that of the Junior Presidency Magistrate, Egmore.

GOVERNOR'S DURBAR AT RAJKOT.

Brilliant Gathering of Princes and Chiefs.

FIRM SPEECH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JANUARY 17.

The most important function on H. E. the Governor of Bombay's programme during his visit to the Residence at Rajkot occurred this morning, when Sir George Clarke held a Durbar in the fine Connaught Durbar Hall, the halls of which were decorated with a long series of portraits of the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Connaught and some prominent English rulers of the Presidency, as well as numerous collections representing some of the leading Princes of Kathiawar. At the head of the hall behind the throne, stands a marble statue of the late Queen-Empress, and above this was unveiled by His Excellency at the close of the Durbar ceremonies the most artistic as well as the most impressive of the many paintings which adorn the hall. This was a very fine portrait of the King Emperor in his Coronation robes, a very faithful replica of the famous portrait which was painted by Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., at the time of the Coronation ceremony at Westminster.

At the risk of reiteration in describing the magnificence which the Rajput rulers lend to State functions of this important character, one can only speak of the scene in the hall as one which was most brilliant, dazzling and splendid. It would be as difficult to forget, as it is difficult to point in words. Every tint, every shade of every colour, constantly changing in varying lights, was represented by the group of Princes and lesser rulers who had to fill the background of the picture, the scarcely less magnificent robes of their Minsters and attendants. His Excellency's full dress uniform, with the full dress of military officers and civilians, gave in their section of the hall a scheme of colour of equal vigour but of greater consonance. But a general impression of the scene only leaves in one's mind a blurred over-crowded recollection of multitudinous hues, some soft and gentle, some harmonious and subdued, some again rich and assertive, others still gaudy and ill-assorted.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

However, above all this, the predominant feature of the Durbar was the firmness and clearness with which His Excellency enunciated the Government's policy in regard to seditious propaganda in the Presidency, which has led to two dastardly and wanton crimes within its borders. His address of to-day was to be read in conjunction with that which he delivered at the railway station on his arrival on Saturday, in order that its full significance may be understood. Then he referred to the two recent crimes which have occurred within his jurisdiction in similar terms of detestation and horror to those which he had previously employed. Moreover he added—one is quoting in general terms—such crimes might will be sufficient to discourage those, who were earnestly working in sympathy with the Indian people, for their betterment, their mental and material progress. Still the Government would go on undeterred and undaunted straight in the path which it had set itself, and would perform its duty faithfully.

This morning His Excellency supplemented these remarks by a trenchant definition of that duty. On the one head the Government should listen with sympathy to reasonable petitions for political progress; but on the other hand the perpetrators of seditious crimes must be meted out their just punishment, and it must "neglect no means of eradicating the sources of the poison which is working with evil effect among the youth of this country." This clear and unmistakable enunciation of Government policy made an obvious impression upon a gathering of Indian rulers, the past history and records of whose States prove that their protestations of loyalty are so mere lip-service, but the genuine and sincere expressions of a statesmanship which pursues its course in thorough sympathy and accord with the broad principles of British rules. His Excellency has expressed at the outset of his tour, his confidence in the truth of these assurances, and on Sunday evening he gave a practical example of his belief in Kathiawar loyalty at least as concerns his own person when he took a walk through the well-filled streets of the cantonment with no companion or attendant other than the Agent to the Governor, Mr. Claude Hill. He gave finally a personal warning which will no doubt be well pondered upon when the Chiefs return to their seats of Government, that in the remote inconceivable event of a claim for Indian self-government being established, the position and authority of the native rulers would gain but small attention. It was a powerful address in which some local questions were discussed with equal lucidity and with impartial consideration.

THE CEREMONY.

To return to the details of the ceremony, the arrival of Chiefs was timed to commence at ten o'clock, the ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to witness the Durbar having been requested to reach their seats by 9-45. Each Chief's arrival was heralded by a salute from the battery and also by the guard of honour of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry stationed before the main porch Having accompanied by his attendants, mounted the steps leading to the vestitube, the Chief was escorted to his seat by Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., and Political Agents. The senior Chiefs were the last to arrive, and in the short interval of waiting for His Excellency there was still time to note the beauty of individual costumes. The Nawab of Junagadh, premier Chief of Kathiawar, appeared in a gold turban and a robe of a tawny red tint of gold displaying an undercoat of white and gold.

His jewels were principally pearls, the Jam Sahib was dressed in a splendid robe of pale gold cloth with his customary green and gold turban and splendid jewels of diamonds and emeralds. The Maharajah of Bhavanager afforded an effective contrast in simplicity with a costume of dead white, except for a white and mauve turban and pearls about his neck. The Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra was imposing in red velvet and gold. The Raj Saheb of Vankaner chose blue velvet, and gold, while the handsome young Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, wore an exceedingly rich and charming dress in which the colours were pale pink, white and gold and which was plentifully sprinkled with jewels.

His Excellency's arrival was announced by the National Anthem and he entered the hall, preceeded by his staff and the Agent, his Judicial Assistant, his Personal Assistant and the four Political Agents. His Excellency having reached the dais, took his stand before the same massive gold and silver throne which was used at Saturday's function, and before which was spread a rich carpet of crimson velvet and gold cloth. Each of the Chiefs of the first five classes was presented by the Agent and the remaining Chiefs by the two senior Political Agents. Each ascended the dais and having bowed before His Excellency, presented his proper nazar which was touched by the Governor and remitted.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER

AN IDEAL OF LEADERSHIP.

Whenever H. H. the Aga Khan chooses to open mouth, he has something very significant and striking to say; and there is so much reason and good sense in what he says that he often succeeds in carrying non-Moslem as well as Moslems, with him. This is, because he is liberal and high-minded in his treatment of public questions. He is, indeed, a Moslem first and an Indian afterwards, and naturally the interests of his co-religionists are nearest his heart. He is their accredited leader, and in that capacity, his first duty is towards them. But having a true conception of leadership, he does not sink the leader into the partisan. Being a true leader of Mahomedans, he is, from that very circumstance, also, in a way, a leader of Indians generally. He was a vivid perception of the interdependence of the different races and communities of India upon one another, and he clearly understands that the highest interests of one community, as touching the greatest good of the commonwealth cannot be at variance with those of their neighbours. It follows, therefore, that all are equally dependent on the well-being of the country, of which they form, each one of them, an organic part. It is for this reason that the Aga Khan always advises his followers to work in harmony with the Hindus, so that the country might secure the best results from the working of the new constitution. The Aga Khan seems to have given some earnest thought to the duties and responsibilities attaching to leadership. In his speech in reply to the address given by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, he descanted with singular perspicuity on the peculiar difficulties which confront the popular leader in India. They arise on account of its complex society, made up of many races and tongues, creeds and castes. His position is made, on this account, far more difficult and delicate than that of the representative man in an European country with its homogeneous population. It was not an easy task the Aga Khan observed, for the responsible leader to co-ordinate varying interests, to harmonize conflicting elements, and to concentrate more and more on the fundamental duties and interests without interfering in the legitimate sphere of the secondary ones. This is a high ideal of leadership which would have been incomplete, had there been no reference in His Highness's address to its responsibilities in connection with the British rule. The chief must guide the people not only in regard to their inter-communal relations, but also with respect to their relations as subjects of a foreign rule. He must strive to—repress dangerous extremism, and the Aga Khan expressed his agreement with the opinion, which has gained much currency since the Nasik tragedy, in these terms: "What we want is not protests after the foul deed is done; but we must go deeper, and think out the policy to prevent the state of mind that produces evildoers. The duty of the loyal people is to remove at any price the causes that produce the horrible effect."

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

Our duty is clear, but it is not so clearly laid down how it is to be performed. The co-operation of the people in the suppression of anarchism is demanded with growing insistence. It is presumed that it is not possible for wide-spread conspiracies to be hatched without some people outside having an inkling of the same. Why don't they come forward in the interests of good and orderly Government. Their silence may be attributed partly to fear, partly to indifference and lack of public spirit, and in small part also, I am afraid, to passive sympathy with the conspirators. The evil we deplore is the offspring of seditious literature, and as we all know, it is most pernicious in its efforts upon the minds of susceptible youths. Hence the importance of taking the youngsters in hand. Here, again, it is the people, their own kith and kin, that can exercise influence upon them with the best effect, and your correspondent, Mr. R. K. Nulkar, has forcibly pointed out how far we have fallen short of our duties in this respect. I have all along been of opinion that if parents and guardians exercised proper control, the excesses of youths, to the extent they are carried, would not be possible. Mischief-makers and sedition-mongers have unfortunately had a very good start. They have had ample time in preparing the soil for the growth of their doctrines, and they have created around them an atmosphere which it is not so very easy to purify.

DUTIES OF BRAHMANS.

It has lately been insisted in some quarters that of all Indian peoples, the Brahmans are under a special obligation to purge the state of the poison. The obligation is two-fold. First, as the spiritual guides of the people, they can tell their congregations that murder, under any pretext, is opposed to the spirit and commandments of their religion, and that there is no escape from damnation for those who perpetrated the crime. Secondly, as most of these criminals are Brahmans, it is the special duty of this particular community to exert themselves actively and cordially in neutralizing the spirit which gives birth to anarchichal monstrosities. Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi, in an address recently delivered before a society of Yajurvadi Brahmans, has exhorted them as "the spiritual guides of the ancient Hindu residents of Bombay" to preach to their congregations the gospel of humanity, the gospel of truth, and the gospel of peace and good will towards all. This is the duty, not of a particular section of Brahmans, but of the entire body. The Yajurvadis are looked down upon by those who occupy a higher place in the Hindu hierarchy. They are even denied the title of Brahmans. But they will have earned it very well, if they will follow the advice of Mr. Joshi, and point out the right way to their brethren. The Brahmans just now are in ill-odour with some people, because the miscreants have chiefly sprung from their ranks. But I should not condemn the whole class on that account, not even the Chitpavan section which has gained special notoriety. As an astute and quick-witted people, the Brahmans must be fully aware that it is not their interest to side with Satan. I am ready to believe that the heart of the community is sound at the core. But they have not yet bestirred themselves with enthusiastic energy against those who bring disgrace upon their name. They must be animated by something like the feeling which perturbed the Parsis, when it was first announced by Reuter that the murderer of Sir Curzon Wyllie was supposed to be a Parsi. They were upset by the news; they could scarcely credit it; and had the surmise proved true in the sequel, each individual member of the community would have felt the shame and dishonour of the deed, as a personal matter. But the man turned out to be of another race, and some of the Parsis were so exasperated against Reuter, that they would have sued him for defamation of character, had such a course been possible! The mischief may be minimized, if feeling in this respect, equally strong, vehement and energetic, were to prevade the Brahmans in the mass. Unless the body politic is thoroughly sound and healthy, it cannot throw off the poison which is lurking in the system.

CANT.

"The Bengalee," Mr. Surendranath Bannerji's organ, deplores the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Crimes Act to all parts of India, but says "it cannot touch the heart of the evil." Such professions and protestations have not, to my mind, the ring of genuineness about them. It would be more honest either to condemn the extension or to approve it. Lamentations over dastardly acts, when they are coupled with disparagement of what are called repressive measures, render the conduct of those who take up this attitude equivocal and ambiguous. These measures are a necessary and unavoidable consequence of the propaganda of violence and anarchy, and those who really hate the propaganda must support them. These enactments are not to be deprecated, because, in themselves, they do not go to the heart of the evil,—a consummation which is only possible, when the causes which produce the evil are rooted out. But stern laws are necessary as serving their own purpose. They will act as a deterrent, and will thus restrict the scope of th

evil. To abominate the atrocities, and in the same breath, to reprobate the laws made for dealing effectually with them, savours somewhat of cant.

A BISHOP ON INDIAN LOW CASTES.

THE higher classes of Hindus are realizing the danger of shunning and despising the submerged millions. There are fifty millions of low-castes in India. Christian missionaries have found here a rich and vast field for their labours, and Pariahs in large numbers have found comfort and solace in Christianity. The Bishop of Madras, like other clerical enthusiasts, takes a most sanguine view of the situation. In an article contributed in the last number of the "Nineteenth Century," he says "it is hardly rash to prophesy that in the next fifty years, some thirty millions or more of the outcastes throughout India will be gathered into the Christian Church; and he adds that "the conversion of the out-castes" is the first step towards the conversion of the Sudras who form the great mass of the village population, and when the Sudras are converted, India will be a Christian country." Not so soon as that! Having dwelt upon this aspect of the question lately in this column, I shall say here no more about it. My present concern is just to point out that the marked success achieved by missionaries among low-castes has opened the eyes of the higher castes to the danger of the loss which is suffered by Hinduism, and they are now increasing their ingenuity to devise means for keeping them within the fold. It is beginning to be recognized that if these unfortunates are to be preserved to Hinduism, the higher castes must extend to them their active sympathy and benevolence, in order to raise them from a state of abject hopeless degradation.

DION.

A UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 18.

The Director of Public Instruction, Burma, has forwarded for the consideration of the Educational Syndicate, copy of a draft Act for the establishment of a University in Burma. The draft has been submitted unofficially to the Lieutenant-Governor who considered the general principles sound. If the Syndicate concur, proposals will then be officially placed before the local Government. It has been decided that the draft proposals will be considered at a meeting on 15th February.

In the plan put forward efforts have been made to preserve the continuity of the Indian University tradition, with such modifications as have been suggested by the working of the Indian University Act 1904, and the recent establishment of certain Provincial British Universities, regard being had to the special circumstances of the Province. The Burma University would recognise the two existing Colleges in Burma as a part of itself. The main function proposed in the University are to encourage co-ordination and control of such forms of higher education as ordinarily fall within the academic sphere, viz, literature, languages, philosophy, science, education in law, medicine, and engineering. The start will possibly be made with the first three, the others being added as circumstances permit. The University will also organise and main standards and tests of proficiency for the benefit of students at the institutions, it recognises. Later it might undertake directly certain branches in teaching and research. Details regarding examination, University buildings, etc., will be within the competence of the Educational Syndicate.

The following are the general considerations indicated in the Educational system in which a special course leading up to the University is dictated from the outside and has no essential connection with the Educational wants and interests of the particular area concerned. On political, moral and economic grounds, it is undesirable that the Burman youths be compelled to attend oral or practical examinations in a distant, large and expensive city, the capital of an alien province. Lastly, the experience of other countries showsthat genuine progress in the sphere of education is more likely to follow upon the establishment of sound local institutions with adequate provision for autonomy than to result from compulsory adherence to a distant body or institution unconnected by any essential ties and sympathy and always liable to subordinate the local affairs to its own conception of utility or convenience.

THE MOHURRUM.

The Music Playing Question.

THE arrangements, made at the meeting held in the Noorbag presided over by Mr. S. M. Edwardes I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, that the Toliwalas and tabutwallas should not play music in front of the Borah Masjid in Doctor Street, appear to be not finding favour with all toliwallas. It was agreed and accordingly the Police Commissioner sanctioned that the processions should be permitted to pass through the Doctor Street and that no music should be played near the Mosque. The Police Commissioner intimated at the time that any infringement of the order would be dealt with by that officer.

Some of the Toliwallas consider that the Commissioner's order is an encroachment on the right which they have enjoyed for the last 20 years. It was for this reason that Rangari Mohalla, the Kasai Mohalla, the Bengalpura and the Sat Tad Street Toliwallas did not come out the last four nights. Panjawallas all came out and stopped music while coming near the Borah Masjid, in Doctor Street, thus obeying the Police order. The toliwallas do not want to break the order, but they are afraid some of the followers may play music in front of the mosque; and to avoid such a thing they refrain from passing through Doctor Street.

Mr. Edwardes with the Deputy Commissioner and other principal police officers were out on Tuesday night at Doctor Street until the small hours of the morning, but we believe they might go to bed. There will be no disturbance. We have the best authority for saying there will be no trouble, if those most anxious to avoid it, do not irritate the mob.

"DOONDAVEE" IN MAHARASHTRA.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail".—On the 8th instant you published the following special cablegram from London :—" Sir George Birdwood writes to the "Times" that a report has just reached him indicating that the "Doondavee" ceremonies, proclaiming the intensest form of war against an alien Government are being held in the temples of the Southern Maharatta country. If true, the Indian unrest takes on a different complexion and the settlement will require methods of necessity which after 150 years of control of the easiest country in the world to rule in peace and prosperity is disgraceful to our statesmentship." The ceremony referred to receives its name from "Dhomda," literally meaning "the hum or continuing sound of 'Dhumda Bhandan, or Dharane" which is to form or hold a long continuing purpose or desire, about something." "Dhumdhahi and DhumdhahiDhumdi," Molesworth says are "blind, wild, mad, tumultuous proceedings as in tyranny and misrule, or in anarchy and license." They signify "a wish for general confusion, commotion and tumult." These proceedings were common in the old Mughal days, more especially in the course of the protracted warfare of the Mahrattas with the Mahomedans during the eighteenth century. And the word itself is a well recognised one in Hindustani. If the report that Sir George Birdwood says has reached him about its recent celebration in Maharashtra is true, the closest attention will have to be paid to the matter by the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNOR'S DURBAR AT RAJKOT.

(Continued from page 5.)

THE ADDRESS TO THE DURBAR.

His Excellency then delivered the following address a translation in Gujerati being read immediately afterwards by the Oriental Translator :—

Your Highnesses and Chiefs of Kathiawar.—I have long wished to pay a visit to one of the most interesting Provinces of India and to make the personal acquaintance of the heads of its historic families. The fortunes of Kathiawar from its legendary period to the Settlement of 1820 are intimately intertwined with those of the Rajput races. It was probably the scene of one of the earliest settlements of the senior Rajput dynasty of India, while in later days it became on account of its geographical position one of the avenues of Mahomedan invasions by way of Baluchistan, Sind and Cutch, which began invasion of Mahmad of Ghazni in 1024. Between the establishment of the early Rajput Settlements and this invasion, there is a long dim period of history in which we have traces of the rule of the great Emperor Asoka, followed perhaps by a dynasty of Persian origin and then by Hindu Rulers mostly of Rajput blood. Mahmad of Ghazni appears to have conquered this country for the moment and left behind him a Mussalman Governor at Somnath Patan, but Mussalman power gradually weakened and the Province of Kathiawar was divided among warlike Rajput Chiefs, until about 1351 when the Central Mahomedan power was again reasserted under the Viceroys of Gujerat. But onwards, until Ahmedabad was taken by the Mahrattas in 1753, Mahomedan suzerainty was only maintained by constant expeditions against the stubborn Rajputs and especially the Jadeja clan of Nawanagar. The Mahrattas subjected Kathiawar to a tribute collected by force and necessarily involving great hardships and occasional devastation; but their power over the Chiefs declined, as had that of the Mahomedans, until the tribute question was placed on a permanent basis due to British intervention. In 1822, the British assumed suzerainty over Kathiawar, and devoted their energy to check internal fighting and to maintain peace and order which has existed without serious break to this day. This is, in barest outline, the history of a Province which after long years of strife has settled down to happy and orderly progress. One cannot fail to be struck by the fact that the great fighting qualities of the Rajput clans enabled them to resist complete permanent subjugation alike by Mahomedan and Mahratta invaders; but also led to frequent internal feuds and forcible readjustments of territory which rendered political stability impossible. The settlement of Kathiawar under British protection was a gradual process, and the classification of States with varying powers of jurisdiction was not accomplished till 1863, while in 1874 the Rajasthanik Court was found necessary for the final adjustment of the mutual duties and responsibilities of Chiefs and Vassals.

BRITISH SUZERAINTY.

Reviewing the results of British suzerainty since 1822, I think they may fairly be regarded as a striking tribute to the statesmanship which carefully conserved ancient rights, which guided with a light hand, and which dealt tenderly with ancient customs and traditions. Under that suzerainty the most interesting group of Native States in India has been preserved intact under their own family dynasties to enter upon careers of peaceful and steady progress honourable to the Chiefs and supremely beneficial to their people. When my predecessor, Lord Lamington, visited Kathiawar, the province had barely recovered from the effects of the famine of 1899-1900, which had severely taxed the resources of the States. I am glad to know that in these hard times, assistance to the extent of nearly one core, with direct remission of 5 1-4 lakhs of interest during three years, was forthcoming from the Government of India, which must have helped to lighten the burdens of the Chiefs. "Now," I am so fortunate as to come among you when you are enjoying what is on the whole the most prosperous harvest in the last ten years. Dependent as we are in India upon a sufficient and timely rainfall it must be a source of supreme thankfulness to us all to experience so good a season, which will bring comfort and hope to the peasantry of Kathiawar. In the last five years the Province has lost the two 1st Class Chiefs of Jamnagar and Porbandar and the Thakor Saheb Sir Jaswantsingji of Limbdi, who was one of the most enterprizing and progressive of Rulers. During this period, the Chiefs of Gondal and Wadhwan have completed 25 years on their 'gadis' and the jubilee celebration of the former was fitly celebrated by rejoicings worthy of the occasion. I have recently read the Administration Report of Gondal State which His Highness kindly forwarded to me, and I note there a remarkable record of peaceful progress and of advance in material prosperity of which it would be difficult to find a parallel. While such happy proofs of onward movement, which are visible in many parts of Kathiawar, are due to the wise and enlightened administration of the Chiefs who are endeavouring to raise the position and promote the welfare of their people in the best sense, I am sure that you fully realize how much is owing to the "pax Britannica" which, as I have said, guarantees security from aggression to all the States of Kathiawar and thus relieves them from the great burden of military expenditure which tends to weigh more and more heavily upon the great Powers of the World. In the wild and troublous times to which I have referred, this fair Province could never have attained to its present high standard of civilization and of prosperity. Safe under the guardianship of the British Flag, the Chiefs are able to devote themselves to the good of their subjects, and friendly rivalry along the path of human progress has taken the place of the devastating struggles which long characterized the history of Kathiawar. I do not forget that, in recognition of this great advantage, the Chiefs of Junagadh, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar make a valuable and a valued contribution to the general defence of India by their quotas of Imperial Service Troops.

EXCESSIVE LITIGATION.

While peace now reigns where once the clash of arms resounded, there is perhaps a tendency towards strife of another kind, which—like strife generally—can rarely be beneficial. I have noted what I venture to think is an undue number of disputes and an excess of litigation in regard to matters which, to say the least, are of minor importance. The Rajput race has shown itself sturdily tenacious of its rights and valiant in asserting those rights in the past. But for these qualities it might have disappeared from Kathiawar in the long years of storm and stress. It has also been conspicuous for its chivalry and innate dignity. Small disputes carried on at an immense expenditure of words, and protracted litigation over differences of little real moment to either party do not seem to be in full consonance with the high Rajput tradition. The best advice that I can give as your friend is this: Do not embark on litigation if you can avoid it, and never for light causes. If you cannot avoid litigation, see that your case is fairly stated; assert no more than you can prove, and limit the issues to those which must be decisive. Do not appeal if the proceedings in the lower courts show that there is no hope of success, and let your memorials be brief, clear, and directed to material points only. Trust me the merits of a case are generally in inverse proportion to the length at which they are presented. I should be glad if it were possible that many differences could be settled by amicable arrangements honourable to both parties, without the intervention of legal machinery which is generally expensive and frequently unsatisfactory in its results. I only throw this out as a suggestion, and I need not say that Government through their Political Officers would do all that is possible to facilitate arrangements based on that reasonable spirit of compromise which is essential to harmony in the affairs of men and of States large and small.

POLICY TOWARDS NATIVE STATES.

I may be permitted to recall to your minds the striking words of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 in regard to the Native Princes of India:—"We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." This solemn declaration was reaffirmed in the Coronation message of His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1902 in the following emphatic words: "To all my feudatories and subjects throughout India, I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare which are the supreme aim and object of my rule." In his recent speech at Udaipur, His Excellency the Viceroy explained the policy of the Government of India in regard to Native States as, "with rare exceptions, one of non-interference" in their internal affairs, and stated that, although in conditions widely varying in the case of different States, complete uniformity could not be adhered to, this principle of policy would always be upheld. His Excellency further stated that he "preferred that reform should emanate from the Durbars themselves to grow up in harmony with the traditions of the States." I knew that all the Chiefs of Kathiawar understand that their interests and those of Government are identical and that Government desires only to help and co-operate with them with a single eye to their advantage. In our Political Officers, I am sure you will always find sympathetic helpers ready at all times to represent your views to Government and to explain the objects of Government to you. I need hardly add that the Governor regards you all as his personal friends and is ever anxious to promote your welfare and to uphold your rights.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE.

One of the many results of the great progress of the Kathiawar States is that their educational problems have come to be viewed in a new aspect. Central institutions were essential in former days when the initiative of the Agency was often required. Now the Chiefs have most wisely devoted their attention to education, and all the large States have High Schools of their own. It has followed that the Central High School at Rajkot, the building equipment and endowment of which were the gifts of several States, has lost something of its original importance and its benefits chiefly accrue to the Rajkot State. It was, therefore, decided in 1898 that any deficit arising from the paucity of fees should no longer be met by the States generally but by Rajkot, then under management during a minority. Since his accession, the Thakor Saheb has represented that it is a hardship to make good a large deficit arising in connection with an institution over which he has no administrative control. I understand that the Durbars are being approached with the object of obtaining their concurrence to the transfer of the School to the Rajkot State. I consider that this is the best solution of the question, and I hope that it may meet with the general approval of the States concerned. There are other Central Institutions, such as the Male and Female Training Colleges, which are likely to be required as such for and indefinite period. These Colleges, like the Rajkot High School, which are enduring monuments to the public spirit of the Chiefs of Kathiawar, efficiently fulfil a provincial need, though Mr. Hill informs me that more trained femal teachers are now required than can be turned out from the College, and the demands upon both Institutions will doubtless increase with the spread of education in Kathiawar. Similarly the need of the Rajkumar College, which is perhaps the finest testimony to the spirit of progress which prevails in the province, must evidently continue, I am glad to know that education is advancing among your people and I am sure that the Chiefs agree with me that quality is of more importance than quantity, and that discipline and moral training are essential for the making of good citizens.

RAILWAY POLICY.

The enterprize of the Chiefs of Kathiawar has been strikingly shown by the creation of a railway system already considerable and in process of extension. This system is playing an important part in the development of the Province and in promoting the general prosperity of the people, and I am strongly of opinion that private enterprize of this kind, leading to the useful employment of Indian capital ought to be encouraged as much as possible by Government. I am well aware that there have been long delays in the past; but I believe that it will be found that the machenery will now work more quickly and that sound projects will receive early sanction. Efficient administration of railways is essential alike in the interests of the public and of those who provide the capital. There have been recent disagreements which appeared to threaten this efficiency, and when I was at Simla it seemed to me desirable to secure the services of Sir T. Wynne the chairman of the Railway Board, in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement. A conference of proprietors has recently been held, resulting in proposals which I undestand have received unanimous concurrence. It is the desire of Government to meet the wishes of the Chiefs concerned, and although we do not regard the principle of individual management as well calculated to bring about economy combined with the greatest working efficiency throughout the Kathiawar system, still we attach special importance to arrangements voluntarily entered upon by the Chiefs as being likely to remove causes of dispute and to promote general harmony. We hope and believe, therefore, that if experience shows that groupings of the lines for purposes of management and accounts are desirable, such groupings will come about by the voluntary action of the Chiefs, acting in their own interests and those of the public, and being voluntary will prove permanent. While, as I have said, it is the desire of Government to meet the wishes of the Chiefs, I may remind you that we have responsibilities towards those States which have freely surrendered territory and jurisdiction for railway purposes without becoming proprietors, and it is, therefore, our duty to watch over the interests of such non-proprietary States in any settlement that may be arrived at.

CUSTOMS REFORM.

I regret that recent negotiations on the subject of Customs administration did not lead to a conclusion which might have permitted the abolition of the Viramgam preventive line, which cuts off Kathiawar from the rest of India. The conditions offered to the Maritime States by the Government of India were certainly liberal. It was asked that these States should impose the British tariff and allow their Customs houses to be inspected periodically by British Customs Officers. In return they would not only have the advantage of unrestricted trade with British India; but they would retain the whole of the revenue derived from Customs duties imposed upon goods imported into their ports and consumed in British India. There seems to have been a feeling that the condition of inspection implied a want of trust in the Chiefs themselves. I wish to assure you that no idea of this kind suggested itself to Government. Customs administration is a special business, and the Chiefs would not desire the work personally while the trade at their ports is not at present large enough to permit the employment of well paid expert establishments. In the continental ports of British India, inspection by outside authority is frequent. Recent events prove that special vigilance in the case of articles of a certain class in essential. Surely, when offering the great boons to which I have referred, it was not unreasonable that there should be a guarantee of the nature of that imposed upon ports in British India, and I trust that on reflection you will feel with me that the guarantee proposed could not in the slightest degree reflect on the good faith or detract from the dignity of the Chiefs of the Maritime States. I beg that you will dismiss such an idea from your minds. Commerce thrives under free conditions, and the internal trade of the Province has, I believe, already benefited by a diminution of inter-state restriction. Export duties, in the form of deshdan, have the sanction of long tradition and usage; but unless on a very moderate scale they are of doubtful advantage. I hope that in the not distant future they may tend to disappear and that it may yet be possible to secure free trade between Kathiawar and the rest of India to the general advantage of both.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

When I consider the great diversity of race, creeds and traditions of the population of this province, the progress already achieved appears to be most remarkable. A century ago no one could have predicted that Kathiawar would attain to the peaceful and prosperous conditions which happily reign to-day. The value of land has risen; so also has the general standard of living of the people. Credit has advanced by leaps and bounds and from the highest to the lowest there are visible signs of a general advancement in all that makes for prosperity and contentment. As I have said, this most satisfactory progress is largely due to the enlightened enterprize, the public spirit, and the lofty sense of duty evinced by the Chiefs. Government cordially welcome and warmly appreciate their efforts for the good of their people and in the honours lately bestowed upon Their Highnesses the Nawab of Junagadh, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, His Majesty the King-Emperor has marked his appreciation of those efforts.

TO GRADUATE THE SOURCE OF PERSON

Your Highnesses and Chiefs, I have no wish to enter at length upon political questions on this occasion. You are all aware of the general trend of the moment which is agitating India at the present time. At the top of this movement are some natural aspirations which deserve sympathy and respect. At the bottom is the cult of conspiracy and of murder. It is the plain duty of Government, on the one hand, to meet reasonable requests in a statesmanlike spirit. That is being done in the very liberal Reforms now in actual operation, which, while maintaining the paramount authority in British hands as is vital to the peace and progress of India, provide adequate means for bringing sober Indian opinion to bear upon the administration. On the other hand, Government is impelled in the supreme interests of the Indian people to punish the dastardly assassins who have disgraced their country and their religion, and to neglect no means of eradicating the sources of the poison which is working with evil effect among the youth of this country. You cannot fail to have noted that the movement to which I have referred, in certain of its aspects, is directed against all constituted authority, that the instructed criminals make no distinction of race, and that the propaganda of their instructors, if unchecked, can lead only to general anarchy, wholesale bloodshed, and the loss of all the fruits of years of peaceful progress. The difficulties which Government is encountering must in time and do already in some cases fall upon the Native Princes of India. When it is sought under the guise of a claim for self-government to undermine all authority, your authority will not remain unchallenged. And if it were conceivable that British Rule in India could be replaced by a chaotic oligarchical Republic, the "rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes," now solemnly guaranteed under the British Flag, would receive scant respect. I ask you to ponder these things in your hearts. I need not speak to you of loyalty. Your devotion to the British Crown is one of those sacred sentiments which are best left without the embellishment of mere words. You will continue, as in the past, to co-operate whole heartedly with us in promoting the onward progress and prosperity of India.

And now I will only say in conclusion that it is a real pleasure to me to come among you today, and to have the opportunity which I have long desired of personal contact with my friends. To you all and to your peoples of every degree I most earnestly wish happiness and prosperity under the benign suzerainty of His Majesty the King-Emperor or the "supreme aim and object" of whose rule is the liberty, the advancement and the welfare of India.

UNVEILING HIS MAJESTY'S PORTRAIT.

His Excellency then unveiled the portrait of the King-Emperor was unveiled by His Excellency in the following brief speech described the gift of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar :—

And how I have an interesting little ceremony to perform. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar soon after the Coronation conceived the idea that this Durbar Hall was incomplete without a portrait of His Majesty. He at once took steps with the help of Sir W. Lee-Warner and Colonel Kennedy to obtain a replica of the fine portrait by Mr. Luke Fildes which was I believe the first picture of His Majesty as King-Emperor to reach India. It did not arrive in time for the Coronation Durbar, and it was hoped that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales might be able to come to Kathiawar and to unveil it. This proved to be impossible and thus it has happened that the honour and the pleasure have fallen to me of completing the graceful act of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. I have just quoted His Majesty's gracious and touching words addressed on two important occasions to the Princes and people of India. I need not remind you of His Majesty's message of whole-hearted sympathy with the people during the recent visitation of plague. When last I had the honour of seeing His Majesty just before I left for India, he spoke to me in terms of his warmest sympathy towards you all, and I need not assure you that the welfare and happiness of his Indian subjects lie close to his heart. In unveiling this portrait I will only say that I hope it will always hang in this Durbar Hall in token that the Princes, Chiefs and people of Kathiawar belong to the British Empire which guarantees their rights and their liberties, and under the guardianship of which their onward progress is assured. Of the unity of that Empire, embracing many races and covering many lands, His Majesty is alike the symbol and the inspiring force.

After this 'attar' and pan and garlands were distributed to the chiefs by the Political Secretary and two Political Agents, and His Excellency, accompanied by his staffs left under a salute of seventeen guns. The Chiefs were then conducted to their carriages and under their respectives drove off with their escorts to their residences.

CHIEFS IN ATTENDANCE.

The Chiefs who were in attendance were 43 in member and their names and tables are included in the following list :—

H. H. Sir Rasulkhanji Mohobatkhanji, G.C.S.I., Nawab of Junagadh, H. H. Ranjitsinhji, Vibhaji Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, H. H. Sir Bhavsinhji Takhatsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H. H. Sir Ajitsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, H. H. Sir Waghji Ravaji, G.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of Morvi, H. H. Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., L.L.D., M.D., Thakor Saheb of Gondal, Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji of Vankaner, Thakor Saheb Harisinhji Jeysinhji of Dhrol, Thakhor Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji of Limbdi, Thakhor Saheb Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj of Rajkot, Thakor Karansinhji Vijaysinhji of Lakhtar, Thakor Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji of Vala, Khachar Shri Odha Ala, Chief of Jasdan, Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji Gazfarkhaji, Chief of Manawadar, Azam Vala Laxman Meram, Chief of Thana Devli, Thakor Suraji Sartanji of Virpur, Thakor Raisinhji Modji of Malia, Thakor Mulvaji Togaji of Kotda-Sangani, Azam Vala Mulu Surag, shareholder of Jetpur, Aazm Vala Kanthad Naja, shareholder of Jetpur, Bilkha, K. S. Jorawarsinhji Heir-apparent of Patdi, Azam Jadeja Sursinhji Mansinhji, Talukdar of Jalia-Devani, Azam Jadeja Pratapsinhji Jethiji, Talukdar of Kotharia, Azam Jadeja Pratapsinhji Meruji, Talukdar of Gavridad, Azam Jadeja Ladhubha Ratansinhji, Talukdar of Pal, Azam Jadeja Harisinhji Abhesinhji of Lodhika, Azam Jadeja Shivsinhji Govindji Talukdar of Gadhka, Azam Jadeja Raghavsinhji Narsinhji, Talukdar of Mengni. Azam Vala Bhima Desa of Bilkha, Azam Malek Hussein Mohomedkhanji Kamaludinkhanji, Talukdar of Vanod, Azam Keshavlal Pranjivan Desai, Talukdar of Vasavad, Azam Babi Sherbulandkhanji Rustamkhanji of Bantwa, Azam Babi Hussein Yavarkhanji Samatkhanji of Sardargadh, Azam Vala Vajsur Valera of Bagasra (Administrator of Porbandar,) Azam Vithalrao Bhasker, Talukdar of Vithalgadh, Azam Vala Bhan Desa of Bilkha, Azam Jadeja Laxhubha Ashaji of Rajpara, Azam Vala Unad Rana of Jetpur, Azam Vala Manasia Nag of Jetpur, Azam Malek Jeakhanji Jerawarkhanji of Dasada, Azam Khachar Surag Sadul of Chotila, Azam Mazmudar Bapubhai Jadavrai of Kuba, Azam Vala Ram Mulu of Bagasra, Azam Jadeja Balsinhji Raisinhji of Khirasra.

INSPECTION OF POLICE.

In the afternoon H. E. the Governor, attended by Captain Greig, Millitary Secretary, and Captain Drummond, A. D. C., inspected the Kathiawar Agency Police. Seventy mounted men and fifty mounted men were paraded under Mr W. H. Luck, Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. Trotter, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. R Pride, Inspector at headquarters. The men marched and galloped past and H. E. then inspected them. He afterwards visited the quarters and stables, and before leaving complemented the officers on the smartness and training of their men and said he was well pleased with the lines.

DINNER AND RECEPTION.

In the evening there was an official dinner at the Residency at which 32 people including His Excellency and his staff, the local heads of Departments and principal military and civil officers were present.

Afterwards Mr. Claude Hill, the Agent to the Governor, held a reception at which 150 guests attended to meet His Excellency. Each guest on arrival was announced by the Agent and shook hands with the Governor. For the occasion the gardens were illuminated and H. H. the Jame Saheb's Band played a programme of music in the grounds.

VISIT TO RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JANUARY 19.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, this afternoon, distributed prizes at the Rajkumar College. Mr. Mayne, the Principal, reported that the College was now self-supporting and the number of Kumars was fourty-four, only three less than the highest on record.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, in his reply to the address, said :—

"Your Highnesses, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am very glad to come among you to-day on this very interesting occasion. Th Rajkumar College was started with the object of giving to the sons of the Chiefs of the Presidency advantages which have been reaped by the Public Schools of England. It is an attempt to adopt some of the ideals of the West to the needs of the East. In England long experience has proved the value of a Public School which has laid the foundations of many of the most brilliant careers of which our history can boast and has played its part, and a very great part, in building up the Empire. A good Public School has developed manliness, self reliance and a high sense of honour and of brotherhood, qualities which are essential to the making of great nations. All this the Chiefs have wisely realized and the College with its fine buildings, is worthy of its aims and represents alike the munificence of the Chiefs and the earnest desire that their sons and relatives should be brought up amidst influences calculated to fit them to take the rightful place as leaders of men, as capable administrators, loyal to the throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor and as active workers for the advancement of India.

THE HIDE SANATORIUM.

"The latest addition to the notable institution is the Sanatorium named after Mr. Hide, late Vice Principal, and owes its existence to the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot and five other Chiefs of the Presidency who will, I am certain, feel lasting satisfaction in the knowledge that they have supplied a need which must often have arisen in the past.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the number of Kumars availing themselves of the advantages here provided is equal to the highest on record, and I hope that the numbers will increase now that the control of the College has been fully vested in the Chiefs themselves who will be able to guide its destinies and to introduce such improvements as experience may indicate. In Rajputana, the parents of the Kumars expressed a desire for the establishment of a

POST-DIPLOMA COURSE

with a standard equivalent to the B. A. Degree of the University, and such a course has accordingly been adopted. Here also more than one Chief has in recent years expressed a similar wish and the post-diploma course has been instituted to meet the needs of Chiefs who desire higher education.

"I may say frankly I have not formed "favourable" opinion of the University B. A. Degree which can be and is obtained by students deficient in what I regard as education and quite unfitted to play a useful part in the life of their generation. I am very anxious, therefore, to see radical changes made in the curriculum which is hopelessly out of date and quite unsuited to the requirements of India. I am very glad, therefore, to hear that the Post-Diploma course at this College contemplates useful instruction of a practical kind and not imperfect assimilations of book knowledge. It will, I understand, embrace instruction in Administrative, Revenue and Judicial work, and I am sure that the Judicial Assistant and other officers of the Political Department will gladly afford all facilities to enable the Kumars to obtain a real insight into these important parts of the machinery of government in India.

IDEA OF CHIEFS' UNIVERSITY PREMATURE.

"An interesting question arises as to the future development of Chiefs' Colleges. I have read a pamphlet sent me by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, one of the most earnest and thoughtful of the rulers, in which the establishment of a University is suggested. It seems to me that the suggestion is at present premature. The number of Kumars who desire to take a degree is likely for some time at least to be small and the expenses of such an establishment would necessarily be heavy. An academic career would not be suitable for all boys and the Imperial Cadet Corps, which I am glad to know many Kumars from this College have joined, provides congenial training as supplement to that of Colleges. On the whole, therefore, I believe that colleges must be continued in the present form striving always to keep pace with the times until such widespread demand for higher education presents itself as to justify the creation of a Chiefs' University. I understand that this is the view of the Chiefs of Kathiawar.

HEALTHY SPORTS AND MORAL TRAINING.

It is encouraging to find that examination results of this College are uniformly satisfactory and that healthy sports, a most necessary part of all sound education, are not sacrificed to academical studies. Examination tests are necessary in some form, but they cannot by themselves enable us to judge the work of such a College as this. Moral training is of first importance and this depends upon the personal influence exerted by the College staff and by older Kumars, which alone is capable of imparting and maintaining a tone of thought and of manners that are vital to the real success of the educational establishment. This I am sure is realized by those who have the responsibility and privilege of the direction of the work of the College. They are well aware that by winning the confidence and affection of the boys by associating freely with them, individually as well as collectively, and by becoming trusted friends and advisers they can hope to mould character in such way as to lay the foundation of honourable and useful lives. For this reason I regard the posts of Principal and Vice-Principal of such a College as this in a special light. The work they can accomplish is of more importance than that of most political officers, though they may not see its full results. It is theirs to sow the seeds which may produce wide spreading trees in the future.

ADVICE TO THE KUMARS.

"And now I wish to say a few words to the Kumars. I was much struck by the soldierly bearing of the Detachment which escorted me from the station on my arrival and I am glad to know that most of you have natural fondness for horsemanship and I hope also for horsemastership. While you are here I beg you to give yourselves up with earnestness alike to studies and to sports. Seek to attain excellence in something and to bring credit upon the College. I hope cricket will continue to make headway in Kathiawar which in His Highness the Jam Sahib has produced one of the very finest cricketers of the day, while the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot is following worthily in his footsteps It would be a pleasure to me to receive a team at Poona in September if a match could be arranged. The manly sports in which you engage here will not interfere with your studies. You can succeed in both if you follow the excellent precept of putting your hearts into everything you undertake. When college days are ended I most strongly advise you to keep up your sports which will keep you in health and strength, all the better able to discharge the duties that may fall upon you. In India one too frequently sees the effects of early relapse into sedentary habits which inevitably tends towards premature old age. Hard work which so many Englishmen are able to perform in India is one largely to the natual habit of keeping up sports and exercise as long as possible. I beg you also not to forget the College in which you will have spent some pleasant years and to continue to take an active interest in its welfare. I hope the suggestion to from an Old Boys' Club will bear fruit. There are just two words which as your friend speaking to you with wide and varied experience of life I ask you to remember now and in years to come. I fear we have not an exact English equivalent and I do not know whether one is to be found in Gujerati. The words

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE."

express exactly what should be a guide, restraint and inspiration to you all throughout your lives. They mean that for those who have special privileges of birth, position or education there are special responsibilities and obligations. They mean that by reason of these privileges anything mean or dishonourable in thought or in action should be impossible. They mean the rightful use of true pride which scorns to commit wrong or injustice. They mean a stern sense of duty, private and public. They mean kindly consideration for all in lower stations in life. If you will remember this motto and act upon it you will grow up worthy of the best traditions of your forefathers and will be a honour to your families, to your country and to the Great Empire to which you belong.

"I congratulate the prize winners and hope other and greater prizes lie before them in life. I wish you all true happiness and to the Rajkumar College, in which I take a deep interest, continued and enhanced success in maintaining the high standard not only in academic matters, but in promoting those great moral qualities which more than anything else rebound to honour and enhance the prestige of such institutions as these."

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

Case Adjourned for to-day.

HINDU INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JANUARY 19.

The proceedings before Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, I. C. S., First Class Magistrate, Nasik, to-day, in the Nasik murder case were purely formal. Further hearing was adjourned for to-morrow.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Hindu Community was held in the Moolji Jetha Market Hall, last evening, to record its feelings of regret and indignation at the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the late Collector of Nasik. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said:—

Gentlemen,—We meet to day for a melancholy and sorrowful object. About a month ago all Bombay, was shocked one morning with the news that Mr. A.M.T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, was shot by the hand of an assassin. Mr. Jackson was personally known to several of us here as a kind and courteous gentleman, and the news of his death was universally felt to be astounding. Most of us who heard the news keenly felt it as a personal loss, and regretted that so good a man should have fallen a victim to so foul a deed. I myself knew the late Mr. Jackson personally, and always found him an excellent gentleman. It grieves one to think that so noble a man has met with a violent death.

The circumstances under which the murder took place aggravate the regret. Mr. Jackson was appointed Collector of Bombay, and on the eve of his departure from Nasik a farewell entertainment was organised in his honour. Just as he was entering the place of entertainment a Brahmin youth, sitting near the door-way, sprang upon Mr. Jackson, and fired several shots in succession which riddled his chest and did their fatal work instantaneously and on the spot. What less this foul act has inflicted on our country, the thoughtless youth can have no conception of. It has deprived this presidency not only of a capable officer, but a warm friend of the people. He belonged to the rare type of District officers who love to move among the people freely, to know their thoughts, and sympathise with their wishes. It was probably at his suggestion that the new practice of holding periodical Darbars in the Districts was inaugurated where the Collector and other District officers get opportunities of coming into contact with local men of note, and knowing from their own months the condition of the people and their wants and wishes. Mr. Jackson was moreover a ripe Sanskrit scholar, and a true lover of our literature. He not only spent his leisure hours in studying Sanskrit books like the Bhagvat Gita, and decyphering antiquities, but was a warm friend and patron of struggling Sanskrit scholars. He gave help to poor and needy Shastris and Vaidiks as freely as an Indian would do. It is said he spent nearly half his pay in such charity. What an irony of fate that such a good friend of the poor should have been marked down for assassination by the hand of an Indian! We cannot too deeply deplore the sad calamity. Such acts are absolutely un-Hindu. They are utterly abhorrent to Hindu religion, character and sentiment. We cannot too, strongly denounce the acts and disown the perpetrators of such deeds.

The political aspect of the murder is again most grave and disastrous. As H.E. Sir George Clarke truly pointed out, the habitual showing of the best sympathy is not a protection from the pistol of the political fanatic. Sir Curzon Wyllie and Mr. Jackson were both highly sympathetic men, and both fell victims to Indian fanaticism. In both cases there was no personal motive on the part of the assassins, while there was every reason for consideration being shown to the victims. In both cases there was perfectly purposeless bloodshed. The incidents indicate a rooted hatred for members of the ruling race, and the spread of the hatred far and wide. These are most unpleasant facts. However much we might wish they were not true, we must recognise that we can no longer disown them. The revelations of the police enquiry, although subject to verification by a regular trial, betray an extension of the spirit of political hatred which is most appalling. Some of us might have laid the flattering unction to our souls that we in our Presidency were comparatively free from the poison, but the dastardly attack on H. E. the Viceroy at Ahmedabad, and the Nasik tragedy have been a rude awakening to us from our fancied security. They have shown how the minds of our young men are tainted, and what great responsibility lies on the elders of the community to save our youths from contamination from noxious growths. I am still hopeful that the situation is not beyond cure. But I must own that there is every reason for us to wake up, and to take vigilant measures for rescuing our youths from ruin, and to guide their energies into proper channels.

It is to give expression to our feelings of sorrow consequent on the Nasik tragedy that we meet here to-day. It was a tragedy in more senses than one. It brought to an untimely end, by the use of violent means, the career of an officier which was full of promise for the future. It will likewise bring to an end, or will at least be a serious extinguisher of, all our hopes and aspirations of political progress for long time to come. It has moreover raised apprehensions of the expansion of evil influences among us, of the proportions of which we were not conscious. It has consequently put a heavy responsibility upon us to take prompt and decisive measures to put our house in order. To your parents and guardians of the present youthful generation of the Hindu community let me earnestly appeal to wake up betimes, and to to carefully watch the character and conduct of your sons and wards, to enquire what they learn at their schools, what books and papers they read, what company they keep, what places they frequent, what clubs and meetings they attend, and what occupations they pursue. In short the elders of our community should take particular care to be in close personal touch and daily contract with the children in their charge, to enforce strict discipline, and to rear them up in honest God-fearing ways. If all of us took care that our boys do not get beyond our control I am not without hope that the situation will mend itself. Depend upon it gentlemen, the good of our community lies in our own hands, and it is for the benefit of our own community, rather than of Government that we have to exert ourselves to correct our boys. It is our obvious duty to co-operate with Government in preserving our children from harm. In fact in the matters of bringing up our sons and wards to be good citizens, there is, I conceive, an identity of interests between us and the Government, and we owe it to ourselves and our children that we give the right direction to their youthful energies. The measures which have to be adopted for reclaiming our boys will be placed before you. I shall now proceed to call upon the different speakers to propose their resolutions.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey moved the first resolution which was :—That this Public meeting of the Hindu Community of Bombay records its strong feelings of deep regret and indignation at the wicked murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the late Collector of Nasik, by a fanatic youth and its sense of the irreparable loss which the country has suffered by the death of a sound Sanskrit scholar and sympathetic administrator.

In moving the above resolution Sir Vithaldas said :

The painful duty of proposing this resolution has been entrusted to me, Gentlemen, it is surely an irony of fate that any one who is born in the religion whose cardinal doctrine is "Animsa," doing no injury to any living-thing should, be guilty of murder. This shows more than anything else how our greatest religious ideals are being neglected and forgotten, and how important it is that an earnest endeavour should be made to instil them into the minds of the younger generation. Gentleman, I sincerely believe that the best period for impressing religious truths is infancy and early childhood. If one does not come to believe in them during childhood, one seldom comes to believe in them afterwards. This however is an age of inquiry and we have to see that the belief in spiritual truths is mintained without infringing intellectual freedom. There is I see a separate resolution devoted to this subject and I only make one observation here. This problem is one of great importance as well as great difficulty, and all the best minds of the country should co-operate in finding a satisfactory solution of it. Gentleman, the enormity of the deed is accentuated by the fact that the murdered officer was, as the resolution aptly says, a sound Sanscrit Scholar and sympathetic administrator. So much has been said about the many high qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Jackson, that I need not enumerate them here. From all accounts, he was one of the noblest and most broad-minded Englishmen, who ever came to India and his assassination is a crime which must be peculiarly hateful to every Indians I have already spoken of the necessity of religious training in early youth. It seems to me that we might do something also in another direction for the better bringing up of young persons whose parents or natural guardians are unable to look after them. In these days when the pressure of life is very severe there are several families in which the elders are too much absorbed in their daily avocations to attend to the proper bringing up of their children. They do not know what Company their children keep, what places of amusement they frequent, and how they spend the time, when they are not in school. Many children grow up utterly illiterate owing to the poverty and ignorance of their parents. It seems to me that the main cause of the perversion of youth is to be found in their neglected condition. I think it will be desirable to establish children's homes where neglected children can be brought up amidst healthy surroundings and to which parents and guardians may send their children if they are not able to look after them properly. The subject is a very complex one. But I hope that the few observations that I have made will lead to some attention being bestowed on it.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. D. G. Padhye and Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram and carried unanimously.

Pandit Venkatachala Shashtri moved : That this meeting affirms that anarchical principles and practices are entirely opposed to the traditional and well-recognised doctrines of Hindu religion and abhorent to the character and sentiments of the Hindu community; and this meeting also regrets that indiscriminate and wholesale charges should be made against any section of the Hindu community for the mad acts of individuals.

Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Mr. Narayen Viswanath Mandlik and Rao Bahadhur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar supported it.

On being put to note it was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed : That in the opinion of this meeting the introduction of a proper system of moral and religious education in schools and colleges combined with sound religious training and discipline at home is urgently required as an effective remedy to protect Indian youths against evil tendencies and that Government and other educational bodies as well as parents and guardians are earnestly requested to co-operate in devising and enforcing a suitable system of religious instruction for the purpose of giving effect to that object.

Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji seconded the resolution and Rao Bahadhur N. T. Vaidya, Mr. Tukaram Javji, Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh moved : That this public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay earnestly implores the heads of different "maths," temples and sects, as well as all influential leaders of various castes and sections, to take early steps to propagate sound views among the younger generation so as to counteract the effect of evil influences and thereby facilitate the prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order.

Mr. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya seconded and Mr. Dallatraya Balwant Chitnis, Mr. P. D. Bhide, and Mr. Lakhmidas Nagardas Shroff supported it.

Dr. Dinnanath Balkrishna Dandekar moved :—That copies of these resolutions should be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council of Bombay, the principal Educational bodies and the Heads of various religions "maths and sects"; and a copy of the second resolution be sent to Mrs. Jackson.

Mr. Narotum Morarji Geculdas seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and the proprietors of the Hall on the motion of Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 19.

The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages of this Presidency up to and last December is 497,400 acres or 13 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period in 1908. It is also more than the averages of the past five and ten years by 15 and 7 per cent. respectively. The increase, as compared with the preceding year, is most marked in North Arcot, Chingleput, S. Arcot, Kistna and Bellary, and is attributed to timely and sufficient rains. The total area, under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari, is 38,000 acres or about 8 per cent less than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1908. The yield is estimated to be about 3,870 tons.

PERMANENT WAY INSTITUTE.

Visit to the Parel Workshops.

About thirty-five members of the Permanent Way Institute Convention started on Wednesday afternoon from the Victoria Terminus Station to visit the G. I. P. Railway Parel Workshops. The members were received at the Parel station by the Loco. Superintendent and conducted to the workshops where they were divided in batches of six and taken to the different shops by various officers.

One batch was first taken to the carriage shop, when the members were shown the Australian Teak-Wood Varnishing process; a little further, they were shown a toy restaurant car which was a miniature of the Restaurant cars running on the G. I. P. line at present. This car was greatly admired by all. The party was then conducted to the moulding and fitting shops; after inspecting the work done in these two shops, the members went to the loco. shops where the process and manufacture of axles and wheels were shown and explained to them. They were then conducted to the shop where seats are lined and cushions made.

The members were much interested with the nature and extent of the works in which it is possible by human labour and science to turn out rolling stock on the most finished and luxurious lines.

The members were then conducted to the Parel Mechanics' Institute, where they were entertained to tea by the Loco. Superintendent. After spending some time there, the party returned at about six in the evening.

BY THE WAY.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Mr. H. C. O'Neill in an article on the coming comet in the "Windsor," says that when Halley's comet last appeared the spectroscope had not been invented. The comet Morehouse, which was discovered in 1908, was found to have traces of the poisonous cyanogen gas in its filmy tail. It has been suggested that Halley's comet may also contain traces of this deadly gas, but the thought need occasion no alarm. Even if the comet's tail brushed the earth—a suggestion which has been made by more than one astronomer—it is too tenuous to cause any appreciable disturbance in the atmosphere. Donati's comet of 1858, one of the most brilliant ever seen, was computed to have a volume five hundred times that of the sun, but its mass was but a fraction of that of the earth.

WHEN TO EXPECT IT.

Halley's comet is now hastening with a constantly increasing speed towards the sun and the earth. When it approaches perihelion on April 20 it will rush past the sun with a velocity of three to four million miles a day. Up to the present it has been observed photographically and telescopically in observatories all over the world, and soon it will be seen by the naked eye. It will be nearest to the earth between May 20 and 21, when a distance of but fourteen or fifteen million miles will separate it from the globe. But long before this it will shine with a startling grandeur, the most brilliant object in the heavens for nearly a generation.

A NOTABLE SCOTTISH LADY.

Miss Mackenzie, grand-daughter of the "Man of Feeling," whose death at the age of eighty-nine has occurred at Edinburgh, had vivid recollections of Sir Walter Scott, who spoke to her of both her grandparents—Henry Mackenzie as his oldest and dearest friend, and the last Baron Seaforth whom he immortalised as "High Chief of Kintail." Miss Mackenzie delighted to recall meeting with Campbell, the poet, Jeffrey, Erskine of Linlathen, Emerson, and Macaulay, as well as memories of the mother of W. E. Gladstone who, in a letter he wrote to Miss Mackenzie during his Midlothian campaign recalled the friendly relations of the two families. Among the eighteenth-century correspondence of her grandfather in Miss Mackenzie's possession are included letters from William Cowper and Samuel Johnson.

A TARIFF REFORM STORY.

A good story, illustrative of the practical working of Tariff Reform in Italy, is told in the new number of "Travel and Exploration": A well-known English doctor at Nice (writes Mr. Eustace Reynolds-Ball), when visiting with his wife the famous prehistoric caves near Mentone, had, of course, to pass the Italian Customs post at Pont Saint-Louis. It appears that their modest lunch of sandwiches was considered contraband, all comestibles having to pay duty. Naturally they declined to pay the trifling duty, and consequently the Customs officials—"snarling curs at our ports," as Dirkens called them—refused to let them enter Italian territory unless they paid duty on the sandwiches. The doctor, however, was equal to the occasion. He and his wife, retiring to French soil, calmly disposed of their frugal repast under the eyes of the discomfited douaniers. Then, the contraband goods being lodged inside, they passed the post with flying colours.

COMMANDER PEARY'S VISIT TO LONDON.

Commandar Peary's promised visit to London to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on his journey to the North Pole will take place next May. The meeting will be one of the society's special meetings and will in all probability be held in the Albert Hall. It is the London correspondent of the Scotsman points out, curious testimony to the popularity of Polar exploration that out of the four meetings in the history of the Royal Gegraphical Society which have been considered to be of sufficient public interest to justify the engagement of London's largest lecture-hall, three have been for the welcome of travellers fresh from the Arctic or Antarctic regions. Dr. Nansen was received there in 1897, after his famous journey to the then Farthest North; Captain Robert Scott in 1904, after the British National Antarctic Expedition on board the "Discovery"; and Sir Ernest Shackleton this year on his return from what is still the Farthest South reached by man.

THE YEAR'S AGRICULTURE.

The past year, from an agricultural point of view, presented many contradictory features. The movement upward in prices seemed, "Country Life" remarks, to point at one time to a greatly increased prosperity; but the year has been exceptionally wet, so that many of the hopes entertained did not fructify. As far as crops are concerned the prices realised have on the whole, been satisfactory, although on farms here and there the effect of the incessant rain was utterly disastrous, and either the corn was not saved at all, or it was got in in such a condition as to render the chance of obtaining a price for it slender in the extreme. In many districts, however, very good crops indeed were saved, so that the returns published by the Board of Agriculture show a very fair average.

DON'T GO TO GOTHENBURG.

From Gothenburg a correspondent writes to the "Glasgow News." The difficulties under which wine and spirit merchants labour here may be judged from the following incident: When I went to buy a bottle or whisky the other day. I was told, "We are not allowed to sell wine or spirits over the counter." "What in the world do you mean?" I asked. "No, it must be ordered in advance." "But I want the whisky at once!" The assistant meditated and then said, "If you go across the street and telephone to us from the cigar shop we can supply you." I telephoned, and five minutes later I had the whisky. I went for another bottle the next day, and found that the regulations had become more stringent. Although I had ordered it by telephone, I was not allowed to take it home myself. I expostulated, and the wine merchant said. "But if your son here with you will accept sixpence for delivering the bottle at your house, I should let you have the whisky at once." My son had no objection.

OFFICIAL RAT-CATCHERS.

In appointing an official rat-catcher at a yearly salary of £48 the London County Council show themselves more extravagant than the General Post Office, where a staff of cats is considered sufficient for the protection of his Majesty's mails. These faithful animals are fed and lodged at the expense of the Government, but receive no other emoluments. However, the salary offered by our Municipality compares unfavourably with the £100 a year paid in the eighteenth century to the "Rat-Keller to His Majesty's," who was also provided with a scarlet uniform embroidered with yellow worsted, on which were figures of rats destroying wheat-sheaves. The first official recognition of rat-catching as a profession appears to have been in 1672, when the Master General of the Ordnance sanctioned the payment of "Eight Pounds per annum to Elizabeth Wickley for killing of Rattes and other Vermins, in and about his Majeste's stores and houses in ye Tower of London."

JUST KEEP ON KEEPIN' ON.

If the day looks kinder gloomy
An' your chance is kinder slim—
If the situation's puzzlin'
An' the prospect's awful grim,
An' perplexities keep pressins'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Jus' bristle up and grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin on.

Fumin' never wins a fight,
An' frettin' never pays;
There ain't no good in broodin' in
These pessimistic ways.
Smile just kinder cheerfully
When hope is nearly gone.
An' bristle up and grit your teeth'
An' keep on keepin' on.

There ain't no use in growlin
An' grumblin' all the time.
When music's ringin' everywhere
And everything's a rhyme.
Just keep a smilin' cheerfully,
If hope is nearly gone.
An' bristle up and grit your teeth,
An keep on keepin' on.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who is to be first Governor-General of the new Dominion of South Africa, is not nearly such a "young" politician as many people imagine, for he was born fifty-five years ago, and has had twenty-nine years of strenuous political work in the House of Commons. But to look at him, you would never take him for a day over forty and this youthfulness of appearance is undoubtedly due to the whole-hearted way in which he enters into everything he does, either work or play. In his office he is an absolute martyr to work, and no man gets through more dry official papers and statistics and assimilates them all with greater promptitude than he. Mr. Gladstone once told a meeting at West Ham that he would like to give work not only to all at West Ham but to a good many in the West End as well. Asked if he liked work himself, "I guess," replied Mr. Gladstone, "that I have done as much work as you in my time. If you care to shoulder a pick, a spade, or an axe, I am willing to compete with you." The chances are that the heckler would have suffered a severe defeat, for, like his father, Mr. Gladstone is a firm believer in exercise. He has excelled in all sports, and still goes in for cricket, cycling, shooting, and fishing.

MET AT A CONCERT.

It was at a Concert at a friend's house that Mr. Gladstone first met his wife, through being asked to sing a duet with her. Mrs. Gladstone is one of the most beautiful women in Society. She is a daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Horner Paget, who represented Somersetshire divisions as a Tory from 1865 until 1895, and was made a baronet for his long services and straight voting. Her eldest brother, Mr. Richard Paget, is a member of the Inner Temple, and married a daughter of the Earl of Winchester. Mrs. Gladstone is a prominent member of the Babington strollers, an amateur operatic society who have raised large sums for hospitals and other charities in Somersetshire. She will be a great acquisition to South African Society.

A NEW STORY OF LORD CHARLES.

When Lord Charles Beresford was a sub-lieutenant in 1867, he was in Admiral Denman's flagship "Sutlej," on the pacific station. Sir Lambton Loraine (now a retired admiral), was the flag lieutenant, and was, in fact, the last of that rank to be made a Commander at the end of the Commission, by what is still called in the Navy "haul-down" promotion. His name is historical in the service on that account. One day, when the ship lay in 'Frisco harbour, Lord Charles and Sir Lambton went ashore together, and, in the course of a stroll, came to a fashionable milliner's shop. Both were in uniform, which all officers are obliged to wear ashore in foreign ports, and, as they approached, Lord Charles saw an extremely pretty girl enter the shop. He was then in his laughing, dancing eyes, and curly-brown-hair days, and ripe for happy mischief of every harmless kind. So he immediately, to use his own words, "gave chase," and followed her in, leaving his companion unceremoniously to wait outside. This he did for quite ten minutes, at the end of which his surprise may be imagined on seeing the pretty girl come out chatting merrily with and attended by Lord Charles carrying a large green bandbox under his arm. The explanation of this was subsequently vouchsafed to Sir Lambton as follows: Lord Charles had hung about, the shopwoman thinking he was waiting for his sister, until the young lady bought a hat and asked to have it sent home at once. 'Frisco shops in those days didn't send goods home as they do now. The girl was the daughter of a millionaire, and a good customer, but the shopwoman refused. "Then I must carry it myself," said the girl, reaching for the bandbox. Here is where Lord Charles came in. It was the chance he had been waiting for. He stepped forward and raised his cap. "Pardon me, miss," he said, smiling, "but that is something I could never allow. You must let me carry it for you," and he whipped up the bandbox from the counter. The girl glanced up, saw he was a gentleman from his uniform, and smilingly accepted the offer. It is worth mentioning that this little incident was the beginning of a warm friendship with the girl and her people, which has lasted ever since.

WHEN BERESFORD BOXED THE CORPORAL

Lord Charles Beresford is waxing anecdotal at Portsmouth, and some of his stories concerning himself are worth recounting. When he was a middy on the "Marlborough," it was the duty of a burly ship's corporal to wake the junior officers. On one occasion he failed to arouse "Charlie Beresford." "Come on sir," he said, "or I'll make you." "Make me!" retorted the sleepy youth, "you think you're cock of the ship. We'll go on deck and settle this matter at once." And so in the early hours of the morning, before hardly anyone was stirring, David and Goliath met on the quarter-deck, with only the sentry to see fair play. There was a magnificent setto, and both were badly bruised before the officer of the watch came on the scene and had them separated.

A BISHOP'S SUNDAY EVENING.

The Bishop of Durham possesses, as his diocesan residence a fine medieval home in Auckland Castle, and he makes a practice of throwing open the state room on Sunday evenings to the clergy and their wives living in the town. After their ordinary services, they meet the Bishop and his family at a simple meal. Then this being finished, the household servants join the company, who thus augmented sing a selection of favourite hymns, followed by a prayer from the Bishop. Those who have been present at this Sunday evening in the great state room of Auckland Castle speak of the homeliness of the occasion and the delight of the Bishop in the singing of the old-fashioned hymns.

THE GREATEST LIVING ARTIST.

M. Auguste Rodin, the great sculptor, who has recently invented a new kind of "dance," which is performed by various extraordinary motions of the hands, has been called the greatest living artist. Like most men of genius, he has very simple habits, and still works very hard in spite of the fact that he is getting well on in years. Although a Frenchman, he is no epicure, and it is no unusual thing for him to make a meal of a bowl of milk and a piece of dry bread. Rodin began to study art at the youthful age of fourteen, and one of his earliest works in sculpture was so realistically done that the judges at the Paris Salon accused him of having cast it from the living model. Rodin's principal peculiarity is his walk, which has the slight roll in it that is typical of the seafaring man. In connection with this, the sculptor tells an amusing story. One day he was followed in a seaport town, by a drunken sailor who persistently abused him. Later on, Rodin discovered that the man had mistaken him by his walk for his former captain, against whom he had a grudge.

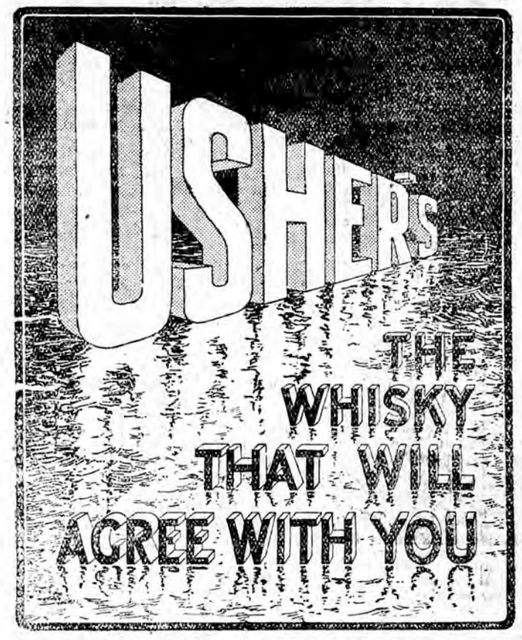
HOW WILSON WON THE V. C.

There are only three Victoria Cross men, commissioned or on the lower deck, on active service in the British Navy at present. One of them is Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, whose appointment as First Sea Lord in succession to Lord Fisher of Kilverstone has been officially confirmed. How the gallant Admiral won the coveted decoration makes thrilling reading. At the battle of El Teb in the Soudan, in 1884, the corner of the square where Wilson was in command of the Naval Brigade's Gardner gun was broken. Sword in hand. Wilson fought single-handed and stemmed the ugly rush. Then his blade broke, where upon he fought with his fists, the sword hilt making a most formidable knuckle-duster which sent many a dervish to the ground. Wilson's splendid stand enabled a detachment of the York and Lancaster to rush into the breach with the bayonet and so save the situation. Sir Arthur saw service in the Crimea in the days of his youth, and subsequently was in China and Egypt during warfare. He is the inventor of the double-barrelled torpedo tube, and has served as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy.

SOCIALIST AND JOURNALIST.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who has been uttering some outspoken remarks on the German menace, has been a prominent figure in the world of Socialism for the last quarter of a century. The son of a wealthy and well-connected London family, Mr. Hyndman in his Cambridge days not only showed himself a fine mathematical scholar, but had the reputation of being the best all-round athlete in the University. He could run, row, fence, box, and before he was five-and-twenty had wandered over half Europe by himself. On his return he became connected with the "Pall Mall Gazette," which newspaper he represented in Italy during the war of 1866. Then he went to Australia, where he wrote leading articles for a Melbourne daily, and preached the nationalisation of the land.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 19.

The weather has been dry over the whole country and in Northern India; the temperature is from three to nine degrees in defect. A fresh depression has given rain in most stations in Persia, but rain is not likely in India to-day.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal in the extreme north but remains in defect elsewhere; the minimum is in slight defect only at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues damper in the extreme north-western districts. Temperature remains in defect, the deficiency during the day ranging from 7 to 11 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Tomerature has risen slightly and is now normal in lower Sind but continues in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in the inland districts of Kathiawar. Day temperature has risen slightly but both day and night temperature are still below normal everywhere.

The Centeral Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is low everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is slighly damper at Karwar. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad; the minimum is lower than usual at most stations.

General Remarks.—Skies are clear over nearly the whole of the reporting area and fine whether prevails in India. Bushire reports 0·54" of rain and conditions are disturded in Persia. Temperature is rising in north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Dry weather is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPN RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

Tha members of the Rifle Club "D" (Telegraph) Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, held their Annual Club meeting on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., at Santa Cruz under the patronage of their Sporting Chief Mr. N. U. K. Leslie.

There was keen competition in all the Matches. In the aggregate match the "Leslie" Cup and Gold Medal were won by Sergt C. Cooke, the Silver Medal by Lce Corpl J. Cress and the Bronze Medal by Corpl Taylor.

Rs. 316 in cash prizes were disbursed from the Club funds in addition to the "Leslie" Cup and Medals. There are 46 members in the Club, all of whom competed. The senior members maintained their usual good shooting form, and there was general improvement among the juniors.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 7th Jan. 1910.	Total from 1st April 1909 to 7th Jan. 1910.	For week ending 7th Jan. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 7th Jan. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	21	879	27	873
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	27	872	25	866
Vessels transported	14	620	12	620
Vessels attended to	...	43	...	69
Vessels warped	...	29	...	16

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RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

A CHARMING AFTERNOON GOWN.

We have come, therefore, to the time when a smart afternoon house-gown is one of the first necessities, a sort of compromise frock, as it were—just sufficiently "Negligé" to give a suggestion of the tea-gown, yet at the same time most satisfactory for the woman who likes to feel braced up and in reception "tenue" A gown which recently attracted attention represented the combination of two materials so characteristic of the modes of the moment, the underskirt and the sleeves in ninon, the overskirt and bodice in velvet. The low necked, square-cut guimpe was in cream chiffon and to prevent the clashing juxtaposition of very different materials, a few folds of ninon brake the line between the velvet corsage and the chiffon guimpe. The sleeve was a model which through all fluctuations of fashion has remained popular for the house-gown. It is graceful and neat, while the land in the centre is most becoming. Any colour can be chosen; dark myrtle green, nattier blue, or steel grey may be mentioned, as serviceable colours; while for effectiveness, the new soft banana colour could hardly be surpassed; satin or silk cashmere might be substituted for the velvet and would look equally well.

MIXTURES.

A favourite mixture of two materials for walking dresses comes in zebeline cloth with velvet or silk. A very popular design is the lower part of the skirt either in pleats or gathers, being in the heavier material of the two employed, while the sash drapery and corsage is in the lighter and less substantial. The sleeve, as a rule, is now being made in unison with the badice, and the decline of the pinafore and sleeveless princess gown may be taken for granted. Every effort is being made to change the silhouette which gives prominence to the straight line. Short sac coats, bunching hip panniers and sleeves showing the old-fashioned puff near the shoulders are allin progress of being exploited; but except for the partiality given to the two-material frock, the Parisienne is keeping to the styles which have had a long vogue.

NEW BLOUSES.

She remains faithful to the hipless outline in her outdoor costume, and resolutely refuses to abandon the blouse. The struggle between the blouse and the onepiece gown has ended in the triumph of the blouse. So much, indeed, is this the case that for one blouse that was manufactured for wearing in the holiday season of last year, a dozen are to be seen in the shops to-day. Among new ideas comes the employment of ours old friend cretonne. With a black velvet gown I saw a blouse of black silk with cretonne flowered patterns appliqued all over. Any glare which might have come from the many different colours was toned down by an over-blouse of black voile. In this matter of a fancy blouse to be worn with a velvet or cloth coat and skirt, our old friend the bandana handkerchief comes in once more, and with it a return to the kimono sleeve, which is shaped so as to fit close from the elbow to the wrist. A very large and striking design is popular for the handkerchiefs, and here again net, voile, or ninon of the predominating colour of the cashmere is used as veiling. Where bead, jewelled, and sequin trimming is used for decoration this overlay of thin material has much to recommend it; it at least doubles its wear, and prevents the shedding of glistening particles which takes place even with the most expensive work.

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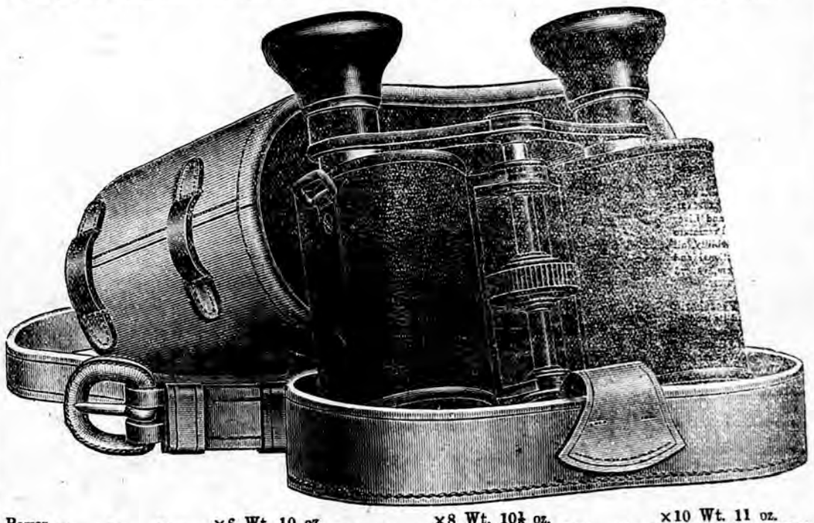
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The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

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,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,,	15
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,,	11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,,	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	11
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,,	12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,,	16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	19
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting...	20

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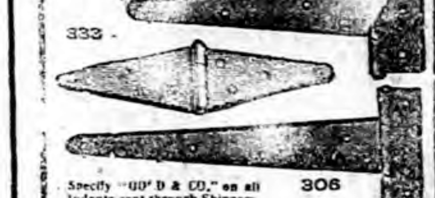
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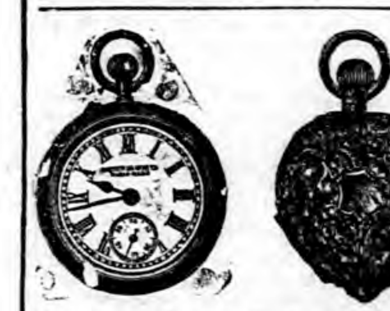
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